

OPEN BIG DRIVE TO GET 50,000 SIGNATURES TO FEPC PETITIONS

DETROIT.—A final all-out push to secure enough signatures to place the FEPC issue on the September ballot will take place during the last two weeks in July.

James Walker, secretary of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, 260 East Vernor, WO 2-6070, announced special mobilizations will be held July 16, 17 and 18. He urged afternoon shift workers to come to the office be-

tween 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. on those days, and day and night shift workers between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

With 2,000 petitions already in circulation in shops and neighborhoods, it is expected that these special mobilizations, plus energetic work throughout July, will net the desired 50,000 signatures on the Initiative Petition for a

Fair Employment Practices Ordinance in Detroit.

On June 29, the four top officers of Ford UAW Local 600 released to the entire press a copy of their letter to the Detroit Common Council reaffirming their stand for FEPC. This statement, ignored by all the papers, took issue with "objections raised by certain organizations" to the initiative petition and declared:

"We in Local 600 do not care by which method the ordinance is enacted. We are determined that such an ordinance shall be enacted."

Meanwhile, the "certain organization" to which the Local 600 officers referred — Social Democratic-led groups like Americans for Democratic Action and NAACP—are growing desperate at their inability to interest any con-

siderable number of people in their "alternative" stand that the Common Council should take care of the matter and that the voters should not be heard.

Few Detroiters who really want to stifle discriminatory practices can work up any faith in and reliance upon a Common Council which will not even do anything for non-jimcrow housing.

PAT RICE WANTS LOCAL 600 TO CALL PARLEY ON LAYOFFS

DEARBORN. — The time has come for Local 600 to "proceed to move the union to protect its members, because I see no sign of Brother Reuther doing that," wrote Local Vice President Pat Rice in his "Ford Facts" column.

Rice repeated President Carl Stellato's call to the international union to convene a conference of UAW local presidents on urgent problems and his statement that —failing action—Local 600 must do so.

Rice emphasized the mounting

problems created by the war drive—layoffs, higher prices, wage freezes, speedups, increased taxation. He stressed the need to fight for the guaranteed work week, 30 hours work for 40 hours pay; wage increases, open-ended contracts, no speedup, overtime pay; no discrimination.

With the war in Korea drawing to a close he raised the question of demanding a Big Five peace pact "to strengthen peace and safeguard international security and our jobs."

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Fear War-Made Layoffs Bring Hunger and Evictions

Hudson Local Withstands Attacks In Refusal to Okay Co. Speedup

DETROIT.—Hudson Motor Car Co. continued last week to send its workers home daily after no more than two hours' work, in a brazen attempt to curb production without paying \$60,000 daily unemployment compensation to its sent-home workers.

The impossible speedup conditions imposed by Hudson on the less than 10,000 remaining members of Hudson UAW Local 154 (after 15,000 were laid off) have been ignored by the warmongering press and even by leaders of the UAW International.

"No comment," the UAW International Executive Board replied to press queries on whether it would authorize the strike voted 4-1 by Hudson workers. Reportedly, the International will send its own "time study" men to determine whether the final assembly workers' inability to meet speeded-up standards is "justified" —as if the union men concerned don't know their own capacity.

Moreover, International officials

are joining with Hudson Personnel Director Tholl in pressuring Local 154 officers with letters allegedly received from workers who claim they could meet production quotas if stewards would permit them to.

UAW East Side Regional Director Norman Matthews, meanwhile, met the tense situation by going West.

Although Local 154 delegates went down the line for Reuther at the recent UAW convention, many suspect that the local is being punished for voting against Reuther's pet dues increase.

Despite the conspiracy against them, workers from all three Hudson plants, led by local officers, demonstrated before the company's offices. The throng carried placards denouncing speedup as "Public Enemy No. 1"; revealed Corporation President Barit's take to be \$212,000 a year and proclaimed: "\$60,000 a day saved by Hudson in unemployment insurance helps pay Barit's salary."

Dodge Workers Get Anti-Union Co. Quiz

HAMTRAMCK.—A union-busting questionnaire was circulated last week in the Dodge Trim Dept. 99.

"Why can't you produce more?" the company queried each worker individually, by-passing the union and thereby seeking to return to the days of individual bargaining.

Caught unaware, without benefit of advice from UAW Local 3 leaders, the workers replied — and their answers undoubtedly will be combed by company psychologists in their search for "trouble-makers" on one hand and stooges on the other.

This negation of collective bargaining followed closely upon Local 3's failure to put up a stiff fight for rehiring three stewards fired for leading the strike to obtain coveralls for final assembly work-

DETROIT.—As July rolls on, the war economy forces more auto workers out of jobs. The grim shadow of the hungry thirties and almost complete shutdown of the auto plants hangs over Auto Towns again.

Fear of those harrowing days of hunger, evictions, relief hand-outs, begins to develop here. Auto workers live in constant fear of the day when they'll get the dreaded layoff slip.

The situation is approximately like this:

- By the end of July, some 200,000 auto workers throughout the nation will be idle.

- Michigan is expected to have 140,000 of these.

- In Detroit the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission predicts at least 75,000 will be unemployed.

- These figures, of course, include the number of 68,000 laid off since Jan. 1, 1951.

- The auto industry has been instructed by the National Production Authority Board in Washington to produce 1,200,000 cars and 275,000 trucks in this quarter, a cut of almost half a million vehicles over each of the last two quarters when close to 2,000,000 vehicles were produced. This will

mean that layoffs can go as high as 300,000 in the industry, according to estimates.

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THE INVENTORY of cars in the nation stand thus. Some 500,000 to 600,000 new cars remain unsold. Some three to three and one half million used cars stand on the lots without buyers. Seldom has such an inventory been recorded.

With the layoffs hitting everywhere the market will get ever narrower.

No one figured that the recent tremendous output sweated out of the workers could be maintained. The workers, beset with high cost of living, high taxes flowing from the war economy, were swayed by the propaganda of war profiteers and banked on war orders getting everyone through somehow.

The Reuther leadership of the UAW, blind and immune to the effects of the war economy on the workers, kept singing that war orders would solve everything. This was how they claimed employment would be maintained.

NAT GANLEY WRITES:

AUTO BOSSES FEAR OPPOSITION TO REUTHER

Why does the kept press of the auto manufacturers defend Walter P. Reuther from the John L. Lewis criticisms?

They know Lewis is no "leftist." They know that while he supports high wages, he also supports high profits and productivity.

Then why did they "watch with some dread" Lewis' recent entry into the UAW situation at the 50,000-strong Local 600 anniversary rally? Because they know this will strengthen the anti-Reuther opposition in the UAW.

But if Lewis will lead this opposition into "safe" channels then why worry about it? The employers' "dread," explains the June 9

Business Week, is because: "Such an opposition invariably tries to outdo Reuther in being tough with management."

What they fear is that one million UAW members will have a lot to say about the debates of their top labor leaders, unite their ranks at the grass roots and make the corporations disgorge some of their swollen profits.

And if auto workers guard this principled unity at the department, shop and local union levels, if they steer the top leaders, as well as being steered by them, then the auto workers have nothing to fear and everything to gain from a contest between a Reuther and Lewis as to who can be "tougher with management" and who can produce the most gains for the workers.

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AN ANTI-REUTHER CAUCUS can only help in this course if it

avoids the unprincipled factionalism of the dominant Reuther caucus and its deceased, but not lamented, Thomas-Addes-Leonard opposition. When the Thomas caucus failed to lead the workers in united struggle against the profiteering corporations and degenerated into an unprincipled palace clique, they lost the support of the workers and lost their palace. When the anti-Reuther forces, since 1947, allowed themselves to be led by "clever" "loyal opposition" factional leaders created by Reuther himself, they remained sterile.

But if an anti-Reuther caucus realizes that it can never become the UAW itself, and gives principled leadership to building a non-caucus united front of struggle (including followers of Reuther and Lewis) on the bread and butter democracy and peace demands of the workers then it can succeed.

Fighters on GM Speedup Win

DETROIT. — General Motors workers, pressed hard by speedup and pending layoffs, are picking shop leadership these days to fight both the company and its allies in the UAW.

At the Detroit GM Transmission plant, the entire steward system, which was made up of Reuther supporters, was completely swept out of office and replaced by a vote of 2-1 with stewards whose program is fighting speedup.

Similar changes are predicted in many GM plants on committeemen elections. The stewards setup in many GM plants, because of the company collaboration and red-baiting of the Reutherite top leadership, has become so discredited that when workers are given a chance, as in Transmission, they sweep them right out of office.

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The stewards in many GM shops have learned to rationalize speedup from the slick chatter of T. A.

Johnstone, whose title is UAW-GM Director. How to kill a fight on speedup was recently dramatized out in Los Angeles where a speedup beef existed at the Southgate plant.

Johnstone reached gutter level in supporting the company contention that there was no speedup (this is his theme song all over the country). He told assembled members of Local 216:

"Things can't be so bad. The other day a bookie was knocked over in the trim department. He had 61 bets in his pocket. Now if fellows on the line have time to place bets on horses, how can they say they're being worked too hard?"

Corporation officials didn't dare go that far. And this is the "leader" of 350,000 GM workers. It's little wonder that the rank and file are rising up and washing this type of union porkchopper and his backers out of their way.



NAT GANLEY



Peasants near Peking thresh a bumper grain harvest. China still lacks sufficient farm machinery and most of the work is done by hand.



Wang Hse-Chang (right) was a former hired farm hand in Fenghsien County, Hopei Province. He is pictured in town buying fruits and candy for the spring festival.

China's Yearly Famine Licked by Land Reform

FOR THE FIRST TIME in their history the Chinese people now have enough to eat. Enough and to spare. This year China has a surplus of 34 million tons of grain. For a country where millions of people starved to death every year, the achievement is impressive.

Land reform was the answer. For today three out of four peasants own their own land. And the remaining will have theirs by the spring of 1952.

During the past 3,000 years of feudal rule the peasants had to give up 50 to 80 percent of their crops to the landlords. That has all ended and a great productive force has been released.

The freed peasants have played an important part in changing the face of the countryside. If one visited the isolated Taihang mountain area in North China before the land reform, for example, one would have seen the trees stripped of leaves. The people had stripped the trees for food. Today flocks of cattle and sheep graze in the pastures. New brick homes have replaced the huts made of sorghum stalks and mud.

British Quakers to Visit Soviet

See Trip as Fostering World Peace

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON SEVEN QUAKERS, members of the Society of Friends, are to visit the Soviet Union for a two-week stay at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The mission includes Kathleen Lonsdale, chemistry professor at the University of London; Paul S. Cadbury, managing director at the big chocolate firm of Cadbury Bros.; Secretary Gerald Bailey and Chairman B. Leslie Metcalf of the Quakers' East-West Relations Committee; Frank Edmead of the Manchester Guardian; and E. Mildred Creak.

Major purpose of the visit, the Society of Friends said, is to help foster good will between the peoples of the USSR and Great Britain and to help strengthen prospects of world peace through east-west understanding.

"The Quakers are not political people," Bailey told a press conference here. "We have no Communists in our ranks, either open or concealed. The only idea behind our visit is that we want to promote peace, stave off the immeasurable evil of a third world war. It is not inappropriate that since our purpose in going is the promotion of peace, our hosts should be the Soviet Peace Committee."

(A sign is in background.)

Order Forcible Evacuation of Malay Families

SINGAPORE.

"THE BIGGEST forcible evacuation of Malayan people ever undertaken by the British authorities was announced here.

It is taking place in the suburb of Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya, where 1,200 families, comprising 10,000 people, are to be uprooted at a rate of 160 families daily.

The area stretches for several miles and in its midst lies the village of Segambut, center of a thriving pottery and sawmill industry. The townspeople are being moved out by officials called "resettlement officers," accompanied by police and the first battalion of the Suffolk regiment.

Families of Segambut are sent to Jinjang where they will live behind barbed wire.

WHAT THE NEW APARTMENTS ARE LIKE IN MOSCOW TODAY

They're usually 4 or 5 rooms. Kitchens are modern, play areas are equipped for kids.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

WHAT IS IT LIKE in a Moscow apartment? Since I live in one and have visited others, I can tell you. They usually have two, three, sometimes four rooms, but right off you have to add one room to the total because they don't include the spacious kitchen when describing a flat here.

Starting with the outside you'll almost always find white curtains, usually with fine lace work, on the windows. Invariably there will be plants and flower pots in the windows, sometimes ivy climbing around. The windows themselves are always double. Having spent a winter in Moscow we realize how useful that is. Just before the cold weather sets in, you'll see them putting up the windows; but you can still get plenty of fresh air from the "fortachka" or small window that opens out on hinges.

Characteristic are the individual balconies or verandas for each apartment. Walk down a busy shopping street like Petrovka and you'll see some one sitting out on his balcony reading a book while traffic and streams of people pass by down below. Green plants and flowers grow on many of these balconies.

THE FIRST THOUGHT they have here when designing living quarters is the children; so you'll find that every apartment house has a courtyard equipped as a playground. There you have sandpiles for the tots, see-saws, swings, parallel bars, sometimes a basketball court.

Central steam heating, electricity and gas came to Soviet cities only with the five-year plans which started in 1928. Even now, new natural gas sources are being expanded to bring gas to homes which never had them. For that matter, inside toilets with modern plumbing are something that came only after the revolution. The bathroom with shower, bath and sink is separate from the compartment with the toilet.

You don't need linoleum on our kitchen floor because it's tile, as are its walls and the floors and walls of the bathroom and toilet.

NEW HOUSES are built with incinerators or a small chute down which you throw the garbage. That rumble you hear in the yard is the big green truck with the enclosed circular top and sliding door, which collects the garbage.

When you get off the self-service elevator on our floor you enter

the apartment through the front door. In the kitchen there's a back door opening on another hallway down the house.

Furniture is usually more elaborately designed than the styles that have been developed in Sweden and Finland. There's much emphasis on complete bedroom, living room, dining room sets, with fancy dressing tables and large mirrors, also elaborate buffets and serving tables.

Prints by old Russian painters and modern Soviet artists are inexpensive and you see them in all apartments; also delightful fairytale scenes in the children's rooms. Equisite handicraft painting and carving decorate the cigarette boxes and vases you see around.

FISHBOWLS with tiny "guppies," goldfish and dozens of varieties I had never heard of are very common. Of dogs you see wire-haired terriers, scotties, French poodles, German police dogs and many which can't boast any pedigree. The cat sunning itself in the window is often a Siberian breed with a bushy tail, looking a little like Persians. The kids have all sorts of odd pets including rabbits, frogs, white mice and ground hogs.

The two types of Soviet refrigerator you see around are a small but very adequate model and a huge, deluxe type put out by the Stalin Auto Works.

What impresses a foreigner above all is that the entire apartment, with gas and electricity thrown in costs the Soviet citizen 30, 50, 70 rubles a month, or about three to five percent of one person's wages.

More and more workers have moved into modern apartments right near their factories—they've been built by the factory administration—the trade unions saw to that.

REJECT WAGE OFFER

LONG BEACH, Calif. (FP).—Failure of the Douglas Aircraft Co. to agree to retroactive pay was behind the overwhelming rejection of its latest wage offer by members of Local 148, United Auto Workers (CIO).



A new apartment on Chistye Prudy in Moscow.

OIL TRUSTS BOOST PROFITS WITH CUT IN WORKING FORCE

(Federated Press)

DENVER, Col. THE OIL COMPANIES are making more profits with fewer workers, the Oil Worker reported July 9.

"Ever since 1939, profits have been climbing while the number of workers has stood still or declined," said the paper, which is the official publication of the Oil Workers International Union (CIO).

An analysis of 23 leading companies by the union's research staff showed that while their 1950 profits were up 23 percent over 1949, they had 12,500 fewer employees in 1950 than in 1949.

"This means a 2½ percent decrease in the working force, yet that reduced number of workers

produced 23 percent more profits for the companies," the paper said. "Crude production was up 4 percent in 1950 over 1949. Refinery runs were up 8 percent.

"These figures simply mean that each employee is producing more for his company and should receive more pay. These 23 companies made a net profit after taxes of \$1.83½ per man hour of labor employed in 1949. In 1950, these companies made a net profit after taxes of \$2.07 per man hour of labor employed.

"These figures are slightly above the average pay of oil workers for those same years. So it can be safely said that each year each employee's labor resulted in slightly more net profit to the company than it did in wages for himself."

'Could Help Each Other,' British Unionists Say After Poland Trip

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON.

FIFTY-THREE British trade unionists, who have just spent two weeks in Poland as guests of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions, returned here full of enthusiasm.

At a press conference, miners, engineers, steel workers and others spoke glowingly of what they had seen. T. Cox, a shop steward, said the Poles were "getting along with reconstruction in a manner which can never be achieved under our present system."

Lewis Wright, a representative of the Amalgamated Weavers Union executive committee, said: "The people have freedom to worship... the delegates saw some churches packed with worshippers."

Bert Wynn, who represented

the Derbyshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, paid tribute to the way in which Polish miners are treated. William Hamilton, representing the shop stewards committee at the Glasgow Corp., was especially impressed by the fact that 96 percent of the workers are members of trade unions. He commented: "The people of Britain and Poland could help each other a lot."

The delegation was deeply moved by what it saw at the former Nazi concentration camp at Oswiecim (Auschwitz). This experience, they said, was ghastly and "as we laid a wreath in memory of the people who suffered and died at this place, it must have been felt by all that they would pledge themselves to prevent this bestial culture of fascist torture ever taking place again."

Bereaved Seaman Blasts Union-Haters

MUSKOGON.—Seaman Claude "Bud" Cripe, former UAW stalwart, got home too late on emergency leave from Japan. His wife was already dead.

From the depths of his grief, his union spirit became aroused. He took issue with a local news story which inferred that his return had been delayed by the strike of United Airliner pilots, who had been stalled two years in wage negotiations.

"It's impossible to blame the strike of the airline pilots," Cripe said. "My only delay from Japan to Chicago was the time it took to borrow money from the Red Cross and to make the bus trip from Fairfield Airstrip to Oakland. When I figure back at the difference in time zones between Michigan and the West Coast, it strikes me that Edith died while I was still 500 miles out at sea, so how could the pilots' strike have anything to do with it?"

"Bud" Cripe has been a member of UAW Local 403, 539 and 600.

Church Groups Join In Player for Peace

CHICAGO.—A prayer meeting for peace was held last week at the Congregation B'nai Shalom, bringing together representatives from many North Side churches and synagogues.

Marking the end of a year of the Korean war, the meeting was arranged by the North Side Chapter of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. Speakers were: the Rev. Joseph M. Evans of the Metropolitan Church and the Rev. Roger P. Oliver, Albany Park Lutheran Church.

'LOYALTY' OATHS

At the beginning of 1951, loyalty oaths by teachers were required in 22 states.

Charge Fascist Anti-School Plot

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The money of the nation's largest corporations and the voices of avowed fascists are behind the nationwide epidemic of attacks on the public school system.

This is the documented charge made here this week by the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, headed by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, nationally known Negro educator.

The commission was established by the National Education Assn., which held its convention here, and some of its findings were made public for the first time at the conclave.

"The campaign," Dr. Davis told a press conference, "is subtle and well organized. The people who direct it are well organized and well paid." The basic reason behind the attack, he said, is "taxes." The highest birth rate in the nation's history has created a school population that will require great school expansion. The owners of wealth fear the tax burden this will entail.

Dr. Davis' associates on the commission, including Dr. Richard B. Kennan, its secretary, and Dr. Virgil M. Rogers, superintendent of schools in Battle Creek, Mich., presented documented evidence in support of the general charge.

Reporters, noting that all groups involved were classified "on the extreme right," kept asking whether some "Communists" weren't involved in the attack on the schools. "To the best of my knowledge," Kennan replied, "the Communists have never appeared in any community, to attack the schools."

WOMEN WORKERS

About 18 million women workers were employed in the U. S. in 1950.

Two Surveys Show Rise Of Poverty in the U. S.

By JOHN B. STONE

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.

THE PROCESSES of U. S. culture still come up with amazingly frank exposures of some pet U. S. myths. For instance, this week in the capital two widely separated events challenged two carefully propagandized untruths about U. S. working men and women and

economy and therefore it should be taxed to pay for the cold war and mobilization while corporations go blandly on raking in the biggest profits in history.

THESE MYTHS have been nurtured carefully by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. This is to be expected, since their greatest excuse for existence is to perpetuate the high rate of profits. But the myths have also been perpetuated by President Truman, his secretary of the treasury, John Snyder, and his

Council of Economic Advisers. That's why it may be hoped that two carefully documented exposures of these myths may by some fortunate chance persuade some people who should know better that they should change their tune and get Congress to tax those who can best afford taxation for a change.

Already the House has passed a tax measure which continues unfair discrimination against the little fellow and even adds to it. But Chairman Walter George of the Senate Finance Committee has announced that some \$2 billion can be cut from the House-passed bill which increased taxes by \$7.2 billion. Let's hope, in the light of the two exposures, that the Senate sees the light and makes the cut on the lowest ends of the income brackets instead of where the NAM and Chamber of Commerce wants them, at the top.

KREPS is professor of business economics in a university that is not known for any radical tendencies. His tax study, just published by the Public Affairs Institute, in a devastatingly brief and effective way presents the inescapable fact that if present mobilization taxation policies are continued, the U. S. productivity and military might be weakened.

The institute is backed by a number of labor and liberal organizations which are strong supporters of Truman. Perhaps Truman's economic advisers can be persuaded to lay off the nonsense about the mass of the people getting most of the income and get down to thinking about curbing profits.

Nixon, in testimony before the Finance Committee, craved facts and figures, many of them from government sources, in such a way that the Senators listened attentively. Here are some of the items he used in his myth-busting:

A Treasury Department study published in 1947, but unpublished, adjusted for April, 1951, prices show a single person must earn \$1,700 a year to live on a minimum standard of decency, a married couple with four children needs \$4,700. But in 1948, 54 percent of U. S. families earned less than \$3,000.

THREE-FIFTHS of U. S. families get only 32 percent of U. S. personal income. The other two-fifths get all the rest and it is there the taxes should be levied.

And what about "standards of living?" The lower 60 percent of American families account for only 40 percent of all expenditures.

Nixon takes as a representative case a manufacturing worker with a wife and two children. If he works 52 weeks he makes \$3,300 a year. The minimum living standard required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget calls for \$3,350 a year and does not provide for payment of income taxes, which already cost him \$120.

That budget allows him one overcoat every 6½ years, one topcoat in 10 years, five shirts and two pairs of shoes a year. His wife could have one cotton street dress a year; her wool one must last five years. Each of the family could go to 19 movies a year; have one newspaper a day. It is from this luxurious standard of living that the economic advisers would squeeze the cost of the cold war.

Says Nixon: "The least you can do in such a situation is relieve that family of paying \$120 in federal income taxes."



Hit Attacks on Honduras Unions

GUATEMALA CITY, July 11.—An appeal to workers of Guatemala to support the working class of Honduras which is deprived of the most elementary rights, was made here by Ventura Ramos, general secretary of the Section Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Party of Honduras.

"It is well known," writes Ramos, "that in Honduras there is no Labor Code or social security. The workday is more than 10 hours; railway employees work 80 to 100 hours a week. Democratic liberties do not exist; the right to free assembly and organization has been suspended since Gen. Carias took power in 1933."

Efraim Garay, train conductor, Emeterio Sarmiento and Leopoldo Poulanc, engineers of the Tela Railroad Company (a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co.) were arrested June 3 in the town of La Lima, headquarters of the railroad

company. The "Yanqu" subsidiary plans to bring in workers from Salvador to replace trade union members.

U.S. Seamen Attack Brazilian Negro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By Mail).—The May 26 issue of the weekly Voz Operaria reports a case of inhuman white chauvinist cruelty.

While the U. S. ship Mormacland was tied up, waiting to unload, a group of sailors from the ship engaged a rowboat manned by a young Brazilian Negro, Durvalino Clementino, to take them back to the ship, agreeing to pay him 40 cruzeiros (U. S. \$2.18) for his services.

When they reached the Mormacland, however, the sailors refused to pay; when Clementino protested, they tied him up and attached him to a buoy in the water. Another ship, entering the bay later picked him up half dead.

Butter, Eggs, Milk Up 18%-31% Since Korean War Started

Three foods essential to good health—butter, eggs and milk—have soared from 18 to 31 percent in average price during the year of the Korean war, the New York City Department of Markets revealed this week.

Grade A eggs, selling at 63 cents a dozen July, 1950, have gone up 31 percent to 83 cents.

Milk climbed 23 percent, from 17 cents to 21 cents a quart.

Butter went up 18 percent, from 69 to 81 cents a pound.

The Department of Markets noted that these are not maximum prices charged for these commodities, but the average around town.

It was also reported this week that retail egg prices continue at present highs despite a cut of up to eight cents a dozen in wholesale markets.

Helen Winter Tells Picnic Crowd: Unity Can Stop Fascism, War

DETROIT.—Helen Allison Winter told a large and deeply-moved audience at the Michigan Worker's annual July 4 picnic that her husband, Carl, has every confidence that the American people can stop the advance of fascism.

She described the hour she had spent speaking with Carl Winter, one of the seven imprisoned Communist leaders, by telephone at the West St. Jail in New York, with several thicknesses of plate glass separating them.

"Carl said his greatest regret is

only that he cannot be with us in these important days when the united fight to stop fascism and war is most crucial," she related.

Mrs. Winter declared that she, for one, would do her best to work even harder to make up for Carl's absence. She urged everyone to do likewise, pointing to the success already won by the peace movement throughout the world—including the great Chicago Peace Congress—in bringing the cruel Korean war to a close.

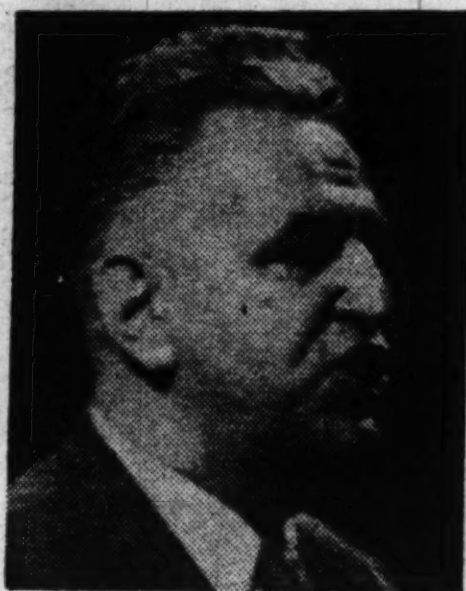
"Carl said not to forget," she

added, "that when the Supreme Court reconvenes in October there is still a chance to win a rehearing and freedom for the Communist leaders—and that this is clearly possible in view of the very widespread fear that upholding the Smith Act means the end of the Bill of Rights."

Abner Berry, formerly of Michigan, an editor of the Daily Worker, pointed out that the ruling against the Communists is a blow to the whole struggle for Negro rights. He accepted the ruling class "accusation" that Communists oppose "our way of life" if by that is meant life in the lynch-ridden, degrading South.

Nat Ganley showed how the whole American tradition of freedom and human rights, typified by the nation's July 4 celebration, adds up to her higher freedom—political, social and economic—sought by the Communists through united anti-fascist action.

William Allan, editor of the Michigan Worker, presided.



CARL WINTER

Instruct Ford Local Members To Reject Bigger Work Loads

DEARBORN.—"Production Crazy, Layoffs Hit Rouge as Speedup Mounts" is the headline in Ford Facts, union newspaper of UAW-CIO local 600.

Faced with 15,000 layoffs because of the war economy the local union executive board in a statement to the 65,000 Ford workers, grimly ordered a crack-down against speedup in all forms.

The Executive Board says that despite layoffs the Ford company continues to wring ever more production from those workers still employed in the plant. The union leaders declared that workers must not work above the production standard set by the union and company; that any attempt by the company to increase production should be fought.

What is lacking in the Executive Board statement is the recognized fact that simply policing

the rheostats is not going to prevent workers from working themselves out of a job. Many proposals have been made for cutting down the amount of layoffs by demanding from the company a cutback in production standards of 10 to 20 per cent. So far the Executive Board has not taken a position on that.

Another leaflet was to be distributed to the workers in the plant during the week, signed by the top officers, telling the rank and file what to do to combat speedup.

The Ford Motor company still demands that "wait" time (the few seconds a worker may have between operations) shall be used for producing for Ford. Personal time is getting harder to get as the company cuts corners everywhere in order to squeeze that last drop of energy out of the workers.

Civil Rights Congress Secretary Writes:

Now Is the Time to Block the Road to Fascism

By ARTHUR McPHAUL

I THINK the time has come when the American people had better fully realize just what is taking place in this country today. We may as well face the fact that our country has been pushed a long way down the road toward fascism. The ruling of the Supreme Court in the Smith Act case involving the 11 Communist leaders should dispel any doubt that some may have had that American

reaction has thrown caution to the winds and is now prepared to destroy not only the First Amendment to the Constitution, but the Constitution as a whole.

I am convinced they won't succeed. I know, however, that unless every liberty-loving man and woman in this country decides now that they will not retreat another step—but will go on the offensive and fight reaction in all of its forms, there is a real danger that fascism will win.

The Civil Rights Congress is going to intensify its campaign in an effort to make sure that the people are not robbed of their freedom. On July 22, the annual picnic of CRC and the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will be held at Welcome Park. This picnic gives the people of Detroit a real opportunity to play a decisive role in the fight for the protection of our constitutional rights.

I say this because even though a picnic is generally thought of as a place where you take your family to have fun and meet old friends, etc., this picnic will be that and much more. It will be a demonstration by the people; it

will be a warning to the two-bit politicians, the amateur firebrands, that the people support and will rally to the Civil Rights Congress, the one organization that has been fearless in the fight for the civil liberties of the people—to save the lives of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven. The organization that defended the leaders of the Communist Party, and which is and will continue to defend the Communists against any attack on their constitutional rights. The organization that is defending Heywood Patterson, joining in the defense of Charles M. Gordy, Sr., carrying on the fight against police brutality, defending William L. Patterson, Paul Washington, who awaits death in Louisiana as a result of the action of the legal lyncher of that state. For these things reaction hates us—they attack us left and right—but they cannot hurt us as long as the people are with us.

Every person who believes in justice and fair-play, in real democracy, should come to the "Let Freedom Ring" picnic on July 22 at Welcome Park. Bring contributions from their churches, clubs and organizations. Get a group of friends; they should be prepared to make a contribution themselves. By doing so, they will be making an invaluable contribution in the struggle to save the Bill of Rights.

MICHIGAN

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER.

STRANGE THAT the great "friend" of the Negro people, Gov. Williams, never saw fit to appoint

a Negro to the Michigan Employment Security Commission. Two vacancies have occurred this year. No Negro is a member. His recent labor appointment was Zimmerman from the AFL. He could have asked the AFL for a Negro replacement. His last appointment was Chester Cahn, Chamber of Commerce wheel. Here again many Negro businessmen would have been away ahead of Cahn.

THEY OUGHT to change the name of UAW headquarters from "Solidarity House" to Ford Acres or something. It used to be owned by Edsel Ford. During the last executive board meeting held there the Hudson workers sought to get a strike authorization after they had voted 76 percent for strike. The board was too busy spending one day drafting a five-and-one-half page attack on John L. Lewis. The next day was spent in okaying Reuther's latest "war plan." Ford tool and die-makers, who, along with 20,000 tool and die-makers in this area in captive shops, sought to get back from the International Board for elimination of a 37½-cent differential in their wages and those in jobbing shops, were told to come back Sept. 10 when the board next meets.

FATHER CLANCY, former chaplain of the ACTU, refused, like Gov. Williams, to speak at the recent Ford Local tenth anniversary celebration. Father Clancy also had a "previous engagement" and said there was no other priest available to deliver the invocation.

THE ACTU is once again wrapping its arms around Reuther, thus desperately trying to prevent itself and its political scratch sheet, The Wage Earner, from being washed out of the UAW.

THE WAGE EARNER is pumping former Local 600 president Tommy Thompson as candidate against Carl Stellato next election. The ACTU and the Reutherite gang latching on to Thompson because they haven't got a single name candidate, or a decent worker, supporting them at Local 600. Thompson tried running on the rightwing slate a couple of Sundays ago in Tool and Die for delegate to the Wayne County CIO Convention, Aug. 4, and got

whipped three to one by a rank and file worker.

MATT SMITH, MESA president, was overheard telling a good story on the platform at the Ford rally some weeks ago. It seems that Homer Martin went to Matt looking for a job as an organizer. He "needs the work." Matt told him to go back to preaching.

THE WAGE EARNER advises more prayers and less petitions if workers went FEPC. We can just see labor-baiting, red-baiting Councilman Oakman responding to that.

"SOLIDARITY" HOUSE, Reuther's riverside mansion, reports the UAW newspaper, costs the members only \$1 apiece. Cute way to put over an output of \$1,250,000 for a union headquarters when 200,000 of your members are going on unemployment compensation.

EMIL MAZEY, Reuther's partner on the front porch at "Solidarity House," is telling a tale these days to visiting rank and filers that Reuther and he talked for several hours to "Soapy" Williams as to why he should appoint George Edwards to the U. S. Senate. "Soapy" listened and then appointed Blair Moody, Detroit News hack, who never would join the CIO American Newspaper Guild. "Soapy" figures Reuther and Mazey have nowhere else to go come 1952, so he will go out and get himself a hunk of the Detroit News—via Moody, who is the nephew of the publisher. Credit ACTU head Paul Webber with that pitch. He is Williams' press agent.

REMEMBER "Gasoline on my porch" George Scopas, one time president of Cadillac Local 22, one of the choicest red-baiters around the Reuther gang in UAW? Well, during the recent DSR strike Scopas got himself a taxi driver's license and worked during the entire strike.

CORRECTION

Last week's Michigan Worker reported that 200 delegates from Michigan attended the National Peace Congress in Chicago. Our report was sent in before all credentials were tabulated. There were from 400 to 500 Michiganders present, according to most estimates. Official credential statistics are not yet available.

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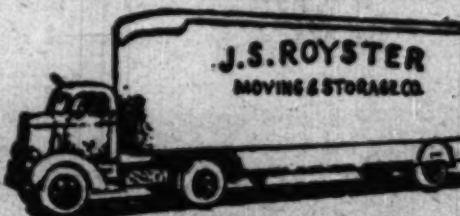
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INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES MAKE BID TO WORKERS

PHILADELPHIA. — Philadelphia's thousands of workers whose needs are ignored most of the year by the Republican and Democratic party bosses suddenly have become very popular people in top level political circles.

The workers, of course, have the votes, which is not an important matter to the men who are responsible for milking the workers through successive fare stels, higher taxes, municipal financial scandals, etc.

The situation has reached the point where the *Sunday Bulletin* headlined its lead political story last week, "Primary Rivals Woo Labor Vote."

All the "wooing," however, amounted to a promise by GOP candidate, the Rev. Daniel Poling, to "strengthen labor-management relations"; and a pledge by "independent" Democratic candidate Joseph Sharfsin to give labor "cabinet status" if elected.

The primary election is July 24. Both party machines reflected in their antics the pressure of the greatest upsurge of independent political attitudes among workers that this city has witnessed in many years.

The Democratic Party machine slated only Harry Norwitch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for reelection to city Council.

But the CIO Political Action Committee, while endorsing the top Democratic Party candidates, Joseph Clark for Mayor, and Richardson Dilworth for District Attorney, endorsed five union men for City Council.

They are, beside Norwitch, Louis Vignola, business agent of the AFL Boilermakers Union and Democratic Party third ward leader; Michael Towey, business agent of Local 690, AFL Plumbers, and 19th Ward Democratic

Party leader; John Welsh, officer of Local 113, CIO Electrical Workers; Fred Muschek, business representative of the CIO Textile Workers and Fifth Congressional District PAC chairman.

Also backed by CIO-PAC is Harry Galfand, attorney for the CIO Steelworkers, and other candidates bucking the official Democratic Party slate.

Politically, a fluid situation exists among the rank and file of organized labor.

The firing of the miners' union, smashing of the rail strike, a 12½ percent income tax rise scheduled for September, the continuing increase in the cost of living, all these affects of the bi-partisan war drive have helped turn thousands of workers from the Democratic administration.

On the other hand, the local GOP machine has been weakened at its base among other sections of the workingclass by successive transit fare boosts, little or no action on badly needed housing, and the multi-million dollar municipal theft scandals.

These actions constitute an attempt to develop independent labor action in the political field, resulting from the crass betrayal of labor's needs by both old party machines and the great dissatisfaction among all common people with the bi-partisan war program.

Strengthening of this independent action leading to a mass breakaway from both old party machines is the solution for labor that many rank and file workers see as a possible development from the present upsurge.

One of the most vital aspects of the independent upsurge is the large number of Negro candidates bucking the machine in this year's primary. This aspect will be discussed in a separate article next week.

CLERGYMEN ADOPT ACTION PROGRAM TO FREE JENKINS

PHILADELPHIA.—A renewed drive to free Byard Jenkins is under way. It follows a successful conference sponsored by a number of clergymen in Child's Memorial Baptist Church.

A program of action was adopted that includes: "Free Jenkins" Sundays in the churches, delegations to the Mayor and Governor, leaflets and other actions right through the summer to Labor Day.

A rally on July 19 has been

announced at which a report will be made on an investigation of Gulambo's attempted murder of a woman for which he is now being held for trial in Michigan.

Among the ministers sponsoring the conference and its program of action were:

Rev. Calvin Jones, Rev. Raymond Cromwell, Rev. J. J. Jenkins, Rev. C. W. Derrickson, Rev. T. J. McKelway, Rev. I. W. Parrish, Rev. Richard Monroe.

MEETING WILL HEAR REPORTS ON CHICAGO PEACE CONGRESS

PHILADELPHIA. — A mass meeting to hear a report on the recent Chicago Peace Congress is being held next Tuesday, July 17 at the Hotel Whittier, 140 N. 15 Street.

The meeting was planned by some of the 204 Pennsylvania

delegates at American Peace Crusade headquarters, 1415 Locust Street.

A program of action was in prospect to strengthen and help organize the growing peace sentiments of people in the Pennsylvania area.

Justice Department Moves to Wipe Out Right to Bail

— See Page 3 —

Demos Say Musmanno 'Unfit for Office'

HARRISBURG.—Democratic National Committeewoman Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller has opened an attack on Judge Michael Musmanno. Musmanno is opposing sitting Judge

Grover Ladner who received the regular Democratic Party nomination to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

She charged Musmanno with "reckless disregard for the truth in his campaign," and said he is unfit to hold any judicial office much less one on the state's highest court.

Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller's charges were released to the press through a strongly worded letter to 20,000 Democratic Party workers, urging support for Judge Ladner.

"It is not surprising," the Democratic national committeewoman declared, "that Judge Ladner's opponent has been careless with the truth."

"He also has demonstrated a reckless disregard for our judicial processes for which he has twice been rebuked by the State's Supreme Court.

"During his campaign he has repeatedly made vitriolic and partisan attacks on the state's highest

court, displaying a lack of restraint that would be deplorable even in a candidate for constable."

The official Democratic Party support for Ladner and attack on Musmanno came after certain top labor officials had issued news releases declaring their support for Musmanno.

Musmanno gained notoriety when he teamed up with the anti-labor FBI spy Matt Cvetic in fingering hundreds of Pittsburgh workers, and was one of the principals in the frameup trial of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, and Jim Dolsen, Communist leaders in Pittsburgh.

PP Candidates Will Be on Phila. Ballot

PHILADELPHIA.—The Progressive Party announced last week that its two candidates for City Councilman-at-large will be on the ballot in the November elections. The Progressives had filed 11,000 nominating petitions for their candidates, Mrs. Alice Liveright and John L. Holton.

Mrs. Liveright is a former Secretary of Welfare in the Pinchot Administration and a founder of the Progressive Party. Holton is executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress and has participated in many struggles for Negro rights.

CRC CAMPAIGNS TO REVERSE SUPREME COURT DECISION

PHILADELPHIA. — The Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress has announced that it reached 50,000 people within the past two weeks in its campaign to win a review and reversal of the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders.

Thousands of copies of a CRC news bulletin were distributed as was a special July 4 leaflet calling for mass protests against the upholding of the notorious Smith Act.

Meanwhile, three prominent Negro leaders here, Bishop C. C. Alleyne, Rev. W. C. Williamson

and John Holton, executive director of the Pennsylvania CRC, signed a statement calling for a review of the case and urged other Negro leaders here to join with them in the action.

In addition the CRC sponsored a mass Rally for Freedom on July 6 at 22nd and Ridge Ave., called to protest the frameups of Negro and working class leaders fighting for peace and against jimmecrow.

John Holton, executive director of the CRC, appealed to all Pennsylvanians to rush bail funds to their offices, Room 700, 1831 Chestnut St.

Communist Party Calls for Defense Fund of \$30,000 to Be Raised Within 10 Days

PHILADELPHIA.—In a statement issued last week leaders of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania called for the raising of a \$30,000 Defense Fund within the next 10 days as part of the fight to defend the Bill of Rights in this area.

The statement declared:

"If the Gestapo-like dawn raids and arrests of Communist leaders are allowed to continue without the widest protests, the people soon will witness the spread of arrests of trade unionists, fighters for Negro rights and anyone, regardless of his political beliefs, who may disagree with and oppose Wall Street's frenzied war drive.

"This anti-labor, anti-Negro drive, cloaked in an offensive against Communism, can be defeated through the united action of the workers, farmers and the Negro people, against the notorious Smith Act, under which 24 Communist leaders have been arrested and jailed.

"The dissenting opinions of Supreme Court Justices Douglas and Black indicate that large sections of the people, most of them anti-Communists, are aroused by this attack on the First Amendment to the Constitution.

"The basis exists for a powerful movement in defense of the Bill of Rights similar to those in which an aroused nation defeated the Alien and Sedition Laws and reversed the equally infamous Dred Scott decision.

"Republicans and Democrats, Negro and white, Jews and Christians, workers and professionals, can be united to speak and act in defense of the people's democratic rights.

"The demand must grow for a Supreme Court review and defeat of the infamous Smith Act, for a halt to the arrests of Communists and peace fighters, for freedom of the imprisoned Communist leaders.

"The growing sentiment for peace and democratic rights in

Eastern Pennsylvania requires that our Party issue thousands of pamphlets, hundreds of thousands of leaflets and that all efforts be bent toward reaching millions with our Party's peace message.

"This will help guarantee the growth of the movement to save the First Amendment for the defense of our Party.

"This requires that all Communists and anti-fascists, all peace fighters and progressives immediately CONTRIBUTE not only their time and energy, but also their MONEY for freedom's fight.

"The Communist Party urges that the \$30,000 Defense Fund be subscribed in the next 10 DAYS.

"Now is the time to dig deep and contribute.

"Now is the time to visit all anti-fascists and enroll thousands in the effort to CONTRIBUTE to the Defense Fund.

"Contribute—join the campaign to raise a \$30,000 freedom fund in the next 10 days."



Peasants near Peking thresh a bumper grain harvest. China still lacks sufficient farm machinery and most of the work is done by hand.



Wang Hse-Chang (right) was a former hired farm hand in Fenghsien County, Hopei Province. He is pictured in town buying fruits and candy for the spring festival.

China's Yearly Famine Licked by Land Reform

FOR THE FIRST TIME in their history the Chinese people now have enough to eat. Enough and to spare. This year China has a surplus of 34 million tons of grain. For a country where millions of people starved to death every year, the achievement is impressive.

Land reform was the answer. For today three out of four peasants own their own land. And the remaining will have theirs by the spring of 1952.

During the past 3,000 years of feudal rule the peasants had to give up 50 to 80 percent of their crops to the landlords. That has all ended and a great productive force has been released.

The freed peasants have played an important part in changing the face of the countryside. If one visited the isolated Taihang moun-

tain area in North China before the land reform, for example, one would have seen the trees stripped of leaves. The people had stripped the trees for food. Today flocks of cattle and sheep graze in the pastures. New brick homes have replaced the huts made of sorghum stalks and mud.

THE GOVERNMENT took drastic steps to ensure the nation's food supply. Transport from the farms to the cities was routed. Sixteen hundred miles of new rail-

Order Forcible Evacuation of Malay Families

SINGAPORE.

THE BIGGEST forcible evacuation of Malayan people ever undertaken by the British authorities was announced here.

It is taking place in the suburb of Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya, where 1,200 families, comprising 10,000 people, are to be uprooted at a rate of 160 families daily.

The area stretches for several miles and in its midst lies the village of Segambut, center of a thriving pottery and sawmill industry. The townspeople are being moved out by officials called "re-settlement officers," accompanied by police and the first battalion of the Suffolk regiment.

Families of Segambut are sent to Jinjang where they will live behind barbed wire.

WHAT THE NEW APARTMENTS ARE LIKE IN MOSCOW TODAY

They're usually 4 or 5 rooms. Kitchens are modern, play areas are equipped for kids.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

WHAT IS IT LIKE in a Moscow apartment? Since I live in one and have visited others, I can tell you. They usually have two, three, sometimes four rooms, but right off you have to add one room to the total because they don't include the spacious kitchen when describing a flat here.

Starting with the outside you'll almost always find white curtains, usually with fine lace work, on the windows. Invariably there will be plants and flower pots in the windows, sometimes ivy climbing around. The windows themselves are always double. Having spent a winter in Moscow we realize how useful that it. Just before the cold weather sets in, you'll see them putting up the windows; but you can still get plenty of fresh air from the "fortachka" or small window that opens out on hinges.

Characteristic are the individual balconies or verandas for each apartment. Walk down a busy shopping street like Petrovka and you'll see some one sitting out on his balcony reading a book while traffic and streams of people pass by down below. Green plants and flowers grow on many of these balconies.

THE FIRST THOUGHT they have here when designing living quarters is the children; so you'll find that every apartment house has a courtyard equipped as a playground. There you have sand-piles for the tots, see-saws, swings, parallel bars, sometimes a basketball court.

Central steam heating, electricity and gas came to Soviet cities only with the five-year plans which started in 1928. Even now, new natural gas sources are being expanded to bring gas to homes which never had them. For that matter, inside toilets with modern plumbing are something that came only after the revolution. The bathroom with shower, bath and sink is separate from the compartment with the toilet.

You don't need linoleum on our kitchen floor because it's tile, as are its walls and the floors and walls of the bathroom and toilet.

NEW HOUSES are built with incinerators or a small chute down which you throw the garbage. That rumble you hear in the yard is the big green truck with the enclosed circular top and sliding door, which collects the garbage.

When you get off the self-service elevator on our floor you enter

the apartment through the front door. In the kitchen there's a back door opening on another hallway down the house.

Furniture is usually more elaborately designed than the styles that have been developed in Sweden and Finland. There's much emphasis on complete bedroom, living room, dining room sets, with fancy dressing tables and large mirrors, also elaborate buffets and serving tables.

Prints by old Russian painters and modern Soviet artists are inexpensive and you see them in all apartments; also delightful fairy-tale scenes in the children's rooms. Equisite handicraft painting and carving decorate the cigarette boxes and vases you see around.

FISHBOWLS with tiny "gupies," goldfish and dozens of varieties I had never heard of are very common. Of dogs you see wire-haired terriers, scotties, French poodles, German police dogs and many which can't boast any pedigree. The cat sunning itself in the window is often a Siberian breed with a bushy tail, looking a little like Persians. The kids have all sorts of odd pets including rabbits, frogs, white mice and ground hogs.

The two types of Soviet refrigerator you see around are a small but very adequate model and a huge, deluxe type put out by the Stalin Auto Works.

What impresses a foreigner above all is that the entire apartment, with gas and electricity thrown in costs the Soviet citizen 30, 50, 70 rubles a month, or about three to five percent of one person's wages.

More and more workers have moved into modern apartments right near their factories—they've been built by the factory administration—the trade unions saw to that.

REJECT WAGE OFFER

LONG BEACH, Calif. (FP).—Failure of the Douglas Aircraft Co. to agree to retroactive pay was behind the overwhelming rejection of its latest wage offer by members of Local 148, United Auto Workers (CIO).

British Quakers to Visit Soviet

See Trip as Fostering World Peace

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON

SEVEN QUAKERS, members of the Society of Friends, are to visit the Soviet Union for a two-week stay at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The mission includes Kathleen Lonsdale, chemistry professor at the University of London; Paul S. Cadbury, managing director at the big chocolate firm of Cadbury Bros.; Secretary Gerald Bailey and Chairman B. Leslie Metcalf of the Quakers' East-West Relations Committee; Frank Edmead of the Manchester Guardian; and E. Mildred Creak.

Major purpose of the visit, the Society of Friends said, is to help foster good will between the peoples of the USSR and Great Britain and to help strengthen prospects of world peace through east-west understanding.

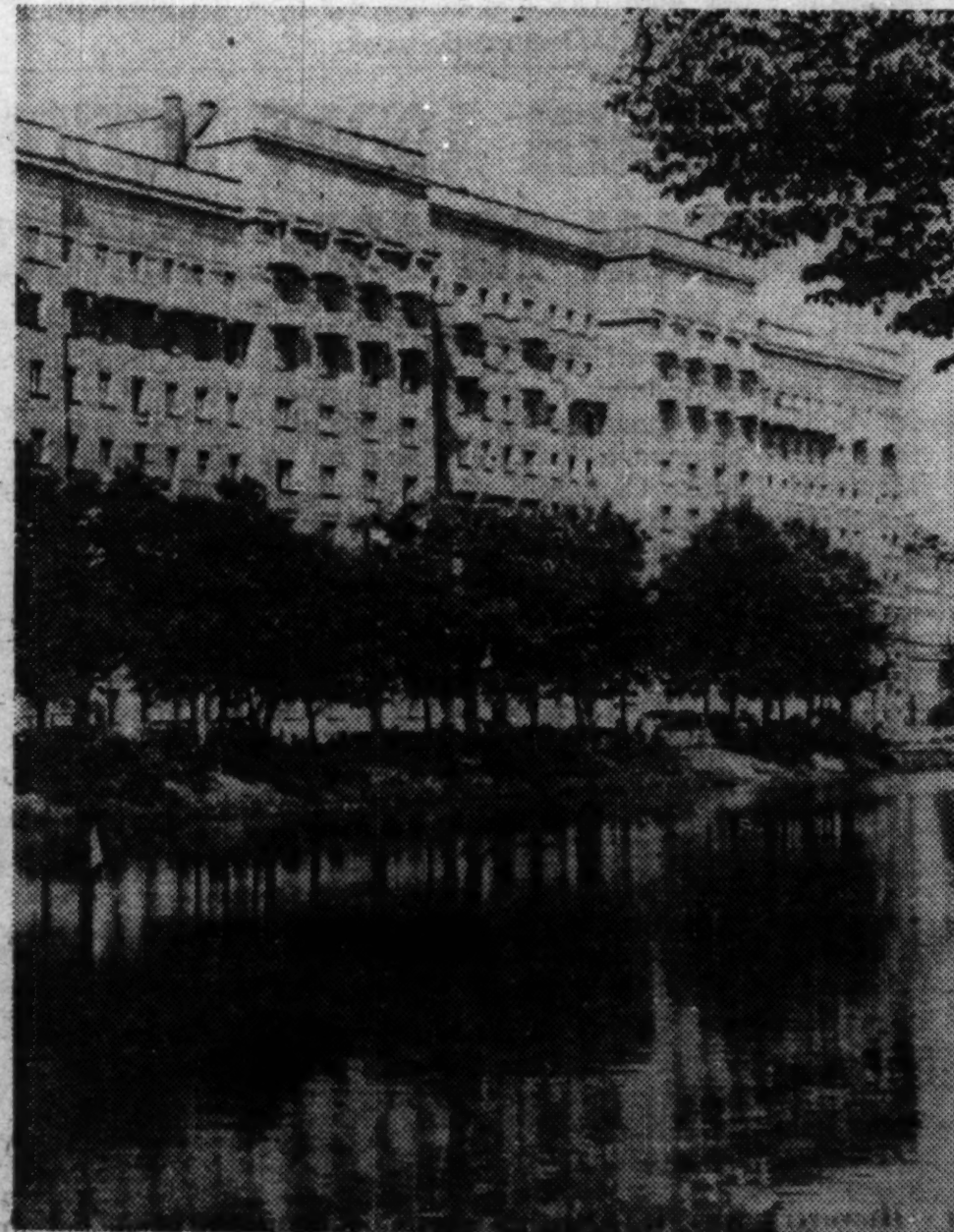
"The Quakers are not political people," Bailey told a press conference here. "We have no Communists in our ranks, either open or concealed. The only idea behind our visit is that we want to promote peace, stave off the immeasurable evil of a third world war. It is not inappropriate that since our purpose in going is the promotion of peace, our hosts should be the Soviet Peace Committee."

ways were laid; rail freight speed was upped from three to 16 miles an hour; freight rates were reduced twice during the past eight months.

The peasants sell their excess grain to village cooperatives, which, in turn, dispose of the grain stocks to the state or exchange for cloth, soap, cigarettes, household goods, farm implements and fertilizer. Big items in this trade recently are window glass to replace the paper windows in the farm huts and silk, cotton and wool cloth. In North China, for instance, 800,000 bolts of cloth were sold in 1947. By 1950, this had jumped to 9,020,000 bolts.

ANOTHER government project has been flood control to guarantee farm production. Floods have been checked, and in 1950 only the Huai River overflowed. The water conservation program added nearly 500,000 acres to China's farmland. Today, more than five million people are engaged in flood control, dredging rivers, repairing dikes, or building canals and dams.

China's recent offer of one million tons of grain to India marks the brilliant success of the Chinese people in licking the age-old problem of hunger and starvation. From now on it is not a question of how to get enough to eat but of how to eat better.



A new apartment on Chistye Prudy in Moscow.

OIL TRUSTS BOOST PROFITS WITH CUT IN WORKING FORCE

(Federated Press)

DENVER, Col. — THE OIL COMPANIES are making more profits with fewer workers, the Oil Worker reported July 9.

"Ever since 1939, profits have been climbing while the number of workers has stood still or declined," said the paper, which is the official publication of the Oil Workers International Union (CIO).

An analysis of 23 leading companies by the union's research staff showed that while their 1950 profits were up 23 percent over 1949, they had 12,500 fewer employees in 1950 than in 1949.

"This means a 2½ percent decrease in the working force, yet that reduced number of workers

produced 23 percent more profits for the companies," the paper said. "Crude production was up 4 percent in 1950 over 1949. Refinery runs were up 8 percent.

"These figures simply mean that each employee is producing more for his company and should receive more pay. These 23 companies made a net profit after taxes of \$1.83½ per man hour of labor employed in 1949. In 1950, these companies made a net profit after taxes of \$2.07 per man hour of labor employed.

"These figures are slightly above the average pay of oil workers for those same years. So it can be safely said that each year each employee's labor resulted in slightly more net profit to the company than it did in wages for himself."

'Could Help Each Other,' British Unionists Say After Poland Trip

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON. — FIFTY-THREE British trade unionists, who have just spent two weeks in Poland as guests of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions, returned here full of enthusiasm.

At a press conference, miners, engineers, steel workers and others spoke glowingly of what they had seen. T. Cox, a shop steward, said the Poles were "getting along with reconstruction in a manner which can never be achieved under our present system."

Lewis Wright, a representative of the Amalgamated Weavers Union executive committee, said: "The people have freedom to worship... the delegates saw some churches packed with worshippers."

Bert Wynn, who represented

the Derbyshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, paid tribute to the way in which Polish miners are treated. William Hamilton, representing the shop stewards committee at the Glasgow Corp., was especially impressed by the fact that 96 percent of the workers are members of trade unions. He commented: "The people of Britain and Poland could help each other a lot."

The delegation was deeply moved by what it saw at the former Nazi concentration camp at Oswiecim (Auschwitz). This experience, they said, was ghastly and "as we laid a wreath in memory of the people who suffered and died at this place, it must have been felt by all that they would pledge themselves to prevent this bestial culture of fascist torture ever taking place again."

Bereaved Seaman Blasts Union-Haters

MUSKEGON.—Seaman Claude "Bud" Cripe, former UAW stalwart, got home too late on emergency leave from Japan. His wife was already dead.

From the depths of his grief, his union spirit became aroused. He took issue with a local news story which inferred that his return had been delayed by the strike of United Airlines pilots, who had been stalled two years in wage negotiations.

"It's impossible to blame the strike of the airline pilots," Cripe said. "My only delay from Japan to Chicago was the time it took to borrow money from the Red Cross and to make the bus trip from Fairfield Airstrip to Oakland. When I figure back at the difference in time zones between Michigan and the West Coast, it strikes me that Edith died while I was still 500 miles out at sea, so how could the pilots' strike have anything to do with it?"

"Bud" Cripe has been a member of UAW Local 403, 539 and 600.

Church Groups Join In Prayer for Peace

CHICAGO.—A prayer meeting for peace was held last week at the Congregation B'nai Shalom, bringing together representatives from many North Side churches and synagogues.

Marking the end of a year of the Korean war, the meeting was arranged by the North Side Chapter of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. Speakers were: the Rev. Joseph M. Evans of the Metropolitan Church and the Rev. Roger P. Oliver, Albany Park Lutheran Church.

"LOYALTY" OATHS

At the beginning of 1951, loyalty oaths by teachers were required in 24 states.

Charge Fascist Anti-School Plot

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The money of the nation's largest corporations and the voices of avowed fascists are behind the nationwide epidemic of attacks on the public school system.

This is the documented charge made here this week by the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, headed by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, nationally known Negro educator.

The commission was established by the National Education Assn., which held its convention here, and some of its findings were made public for the first time at the conclave.

"The campaign," Dr. Davis told a press conference, "is subtle and well organized. The people who direct it are well organized and well paid." The basic reason behind the attack, he said, is "taxes." The highest birth rate in the nation's history has created a school population that will require great school expansion. The owners of wealth fear the tax burden this will entail.

Dr. Davis' associates on the commission, including Dr. Richard B. Kennan, its secretary, and Dr. Virgil M. Rogers, superintendent of schools in Battle Creek, Mich., presented documented evidence in support of the general charge.

Reporters, noting that all groups involved were classified "on the extreme right," kept asking whether some "Communists" weren't involved in the attack on the schools. "To the best of my knowledge," Kennan replied, "the Communists have never appeared in any community, to attack the schools."

WOMEN WORKERS

About 18 million women workers were employed in the U. S. in 1950.

Two Surveys Show Rise Of Poverty in the U. S.

By JOHN B. STONE

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.

THE PROCESSES of U.S. culture still come up with amazingly frank exposures of some pet U.S. myths. For instance, this week in the capital two widely separated events challenged two carefully propagandized untruths about U.S. working men and women and

families.

The explosive catalysts were Dr. Theodore J. Krepes, economist of Stanford University and the Public Affairs Institute, and Russ Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The myths that they exploded were these: (1) that the poor and middle income persons who make up the vast majority of the U. S. population are rolling in comparative luxury, and (2) that it is their income which constitutes the real inflationary threat to the U. S.

economy and therefore it should be taxed to pay for the cold war and mobilization while corporations go blandly on raking in the biggest profits in history.

THESE MYTHS have been nurtured carefully by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. This is to be expected, since their greatest excuse for existence is to perpetuate the high rate of profits. But the myths have also been perpetuated by President Truman, his secretary of the treasury, John Snyder, and his

Council of Economic Advisers.

That's why it may be hoped that two carefully documented exposures of these myths may by some fortunate chance persuade some people who should know better that they should change their tune and get Congress to tax those who can best afford taxation for a change.

Already the House has passed a tax measure which continues unfair discrimination against the little fellow and even adds to it.

But Chairman Walter George of the Senate Finance Committee has announced that some \$2 billion can be cut from the House-passed bill which increased taxes by \$7.2 billion. Let's hope, in the light of the two exposures, that the Senate sees the light and makes the cut on the lowest ends of the income brackets instead of where the NAM and Chamber of Commerce wants them, at the top.

KREPS is professor of business economics in a university that is not known for any radical tendencies. His tax study, just published by the Public Affairs Institute, in a devastatingly brief and effective way presents the inescapable fact that if present mobilization taxation policies are continued, the U. S. productivity and military might be weakened.

The institute is backed by a number of labor and liberal organizations which are strong supporters of Truman. Perhaps Truman's economic advisers can be persuaded to lay off the nonsense about the mass of the people getting most of the income and get down to thinking about curbing profits.

Nixon, in testimony before the Finance Committee, craved facts and figures, many of them from government sources, in such a way that the Senators listened attentively. Here are some of the items he used in his myth-busting:

A Treasury Department study published in 1947, but unpublished, adjusted for April, 1951, prices shows a single person must earn \$1,700 a year to live on a minimum standard of decency, a married couple with four children needs \$4,700. But in 1948, 54 percent of U. S. families earned less than \$3,000.

THREE-FIFTHS of U. S. families get only 32 percent of U. S. personal income. The other two-fifths get all the rest and it is there the taxes should be levied.

And what about "standards of living?" The lower 60 percent of American families account for only 40 percent of all expenditures.

Nixon takes as a representative case a manufacturing worker with a wife and two children. If he works 52 weeks he makes \$3,300 a year. The minimum living standard required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget calls for \$3,350 a year and does not provide for payment of income taxes, which already cost him \$120.

That budget allows him one overcoat every 6½ years, one topcoat in 10 years, five shirts and two pairs of shoes a year. His wife could have one cotton street dress a year; her wool one must last five years. Each of the family could go to 19 movies a year; have one newspaper a day. It is from this luxurious standard of living that the economic advisers would squeeze the cost of the cold war.

Says Nixon: "The least you can do in such a situation is relieve that family of paying \$120 in federal income taxes."



Hit Attacks on Honduras Unions

GUATEMALA CITY, July 11.—An appeal to workers of Guatemala to support the working class of Honduras which is deprived of the most elementary rights, was made here by Ventura Ramos, general secretary of the Section Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Party of Honduras.

"It is well known," writes Ramos, "that in Honduras there is no Labor Code or social security. The workday is more than 10 hours; railway employees work 80 to 100 hours a week. Democratic liberties do not exist; the right to free assembly and organization has been suspended since Gen. Carias took power in 1933."

Efrain Garay, train conductor, Emeterio Sarmiento and Leopoldo Poulanc, engineers of the Tela Railroad Company (a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co.) were arrested June 3 in the town of La Lima, headquarters of the railroad

company. The "Yanqu" subsidiary plans to bring in workers from Salvador to replace trade union members.

U.S. Seamen Attack Brazilian Negro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By Mail).—The May 26 issue of the weekly Voz Operaria reports a case of inhuman white chauvinist cruelty.

While the U.S. ship Mormacland was tied up, waiting to unload, a group of sailors from the ship engaged a rowboat manned by a young Brazilian Negro, Durvalino Clementino, to take them back to the ship, agreeing to pay him 40 cruzeiros (U. S. \$2.18) for his services.

When they reached the Mormacland, however, the sailors refused to pay; when Clementino protested, they tied him up and attached him to a buoy in the water. Another ship, entering the bay later picked him up half dead.

Butter, Eggs, Milk Up 18%-31% Since Korean War Started

Three foods essential to good health—butter, eggs and milk—have soared from 18 to 31 percent in average price during the year of the Korean war, the New York City Department of Markets revealed this week.

Grade A eggs, selling at 63 cents a dozen July, 1950, have gone up 31 percent to 83 cents. Milk climbed 23 percent, from 17 cents to 21 cents a quart.

Butter went up 18 percent, from 69 to 81 cents a pound.

The Department of Markets noted that these are not maximum prices charged for these commodities, but the average around town.

It was also reported this week that retail egg prices continue at present highs despite a cut of up to eight cents a dozen in wholesale markets.

PITTSBURGH NAACP URGES UNITY IN CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT

By ARTHUR DAVIS

PITTSBURGH.—The local branch of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People have called for a united aggressive fight of all organizations and people to end the outrageous exclusion of Negroes from the use of public facilities, "whether city, borough, township, county, state or federally owned."

The call is the result of the action of a gang of hoodlums who several weeks ago prevented Alexander J. Allen, executive secretary of the local Urban League, from swimming in the municipally-owned pool in Highland Park. The swift reaction of the NAACP branch is in marked contrast with its failure several years ago to back up the struggle of progressive groups of Negroes and whites to break down the hold of those gangsters on the use of this pool.

Nathan Albert, victim then of the gangster attacks and a leader in the fight for the right of Negroes to use the pool, is still in the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, to which he was railroaded in a farcical trial before Judge Harry Montgomery. In its call the NAACP never even referred to Albert, nor has it done anything to help secure his release, though in editorial comment after his conviction the Pittsburgh Courier pointed out the frameup character of his trial and the blow his conviction carried to the fight for equal rights to Negroes locally.

THE PRESENT ACTION of the NAACP here has the support of influential Negro and mixed groups which are in a position, if supported by the people generally, to bring about a radical change in the situation. The Baptist-Ministerial Association (Negro), Bureau of Community Councils, American Service Institute, Urban League, Frontiers Club and East Liberty-Homewood League for Civic Improvement have all pledged their support. The Civic Unity Council, an official body established to cooperate in removing causes of Negro-white friction, has formulated specific recommendations on policy for submission to Acting Mayor Howard B. Stewart.

ATTORNEY RICHARD F. JONES, president of the Pittsburgh NAACP, who drew up its policy statement, declared: "No individual or group has the moral or legal prerogative to compromise the right of the humblest citi-

zen to the present and immediate enjoyment of all the publicly-owned and supported facilities.

"The Pittsburgh branch of the NAACP," he declared, "intends to use all its resources in the protection of these civil rights—NOW. It does not intend to wait the appeasement or reconciliation of any individual or group which seeks to prevent any law-abiding citizen from the exercise of his constitutional or civil rights."

The organization called on "all public officials, high and low, concerned, including the Mayor and City Council of Pittsburgh, to provide adequate police protection for those citizens who wish to swim in the Highland Park pool and all other pools of the City of Pittsburgh, and upon all other public officials of all the other political units of Allegheny County to provide such adequate protection in all the other publicly-owned pools within Allegheny County."

Jones stated that the organization "intends further to take proper and immediate steps to ascertain whether such adequate protection is actually provided by the public authorities and whenever and wherever it is not provided in fact, to take appropriate and immediate legal steps to enforce these citizenship rights in the courts."

COMMUNITY SWIMMING CLASSES began last Monday at the Highland Park pool and others. These will be a test of the administration's sincerity in the profession of its urgent desire to break up anti-Negro discrimination, provided Negroes will apply and insist on their integration with the whites.

Meanwhile the authorities failed in an attempt to alibi their failure to enforce equal rights in accordance with promises of the Lawrence administration following the disgraceful anti-Negro riots of several years ago at the pool. "Serious doubt," according to the Pittsburgh Courier, has been cast by an "incident" over the authenticity of a police list showing that over 200 Negroes used the Highland Park pool last year.

Readers of The Worker who have information regarding denial of their civil rights to Negroes in this area should get in touch with the editor of the Western Pennsylvania Edition. Address all communications to Box 502, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bakers Win 22-Cent Hourly Hike and 5-Day Week

PITTSBURGH. — A five-day strike of 2,000 AFL bakery workers won them a 15 percent, 22-cent-an-hour increase, retroactive to March 1, and a five-day work week, with a guarantee of an eight-hour work day. They had been on a week of 40 hours spread over six days.

The wage hike is about seven cents over the 10 percent ceiling, so it is subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. A wage-reopening clause becomes effective if the Board raises the ceiling, as generally anticipated.

Twenty-four big plants in the city and 12 in adjoining areas signed the new one-year contract.

Cyclops Walkout Ends

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa.—A three-week strike at Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. against speedup ended with the return to their jobs of the 2,200 production workers.

A union membership meeting approved the recommendation of CIO United Steelworkers District 16 Director John F. Murray to accept the company's offer to reinstate three electric furnacemen who had originally been fired for refusing to carry out job assignments which represented a speedup. The three are to go back on

the disputed work schedule, with their grievance to be acted on according to the usual contract procedure. An additional analyzer, however, is to work with them.

The local had previously turned down an offer by the corporation to reinstate the three subject to a suspension of five days, although recommended by a staff representative of the union.

The company is engaged in the production of high-alloy steels for jet engines.

UE to Demand Raise in New Contract

PITTSBURGH.—The United Electrical Workers, Independent, will demand a further wage increase and other improvements of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. when negotiations take place this fall upon the expiration of the present agreement which ends Oct. 31, according to District 16 President Stanley Loney.

The UE, together with other unions in the Westinghouse, has just received a nine-cents-an-hour raise, which, according to UE rules, still has to be approved by its locals.

The Nine Cents Wage Hike and Westinghouse

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—Some revealing facts about the nine-cent-an-hour wage hike finally granted Westinghouse workers appear in a press interview here recently with Westinghouse president Gwilym A. Price.

Westinghouse originally made the raise conditional on approval by the Office of Price Administration of price increases for its products.

However, according to the interview Westinghouse president Price charges Price Administrator Michael DiSalle with putting one over on his concern to the benefit of its chief rivals—General Electric and Allis-Chalmers.

MARSH 15 HAD been set by the government as the date by which manufacturers could include wage increases in their costs of production for the determination of ceiling prices on their products. Both GE and Allis-Chalmers granted wage hikes before that time and these were therefore included in setting ceiling prices on their products.

The Westinghouse union contracts, however, set April 1 as the wage-reopening date. The corporation's legal advisors thus knew this would automatically bar the company from inclusions of its wage raise in determination of ceiling prices on its products.

IN ITS "GRAB-IT-ALL" policy which produced a record \$78,000,000 net profit last year, the company relied on pressuring Price Administrator DiSalle to favor its demands and upon pressuring Congress to prevent any price rollbacks. Price revealed that he and other Westinghouse executives had been "pushing Washington doorbells and talking to Senators and Congressmen."

The pressure paid off, as Congress forbade the price rollback the Westinghouse was fighting. DiSalle, on the other hand, refused pointblank to make any concession to the company. However, the prohibition effectively tied his hands with the result, according to Price, that the company has been saved the \$16,000,000 a year which he estimated the rollback would have cost.

Teamsters Fight Order That Strikers Return to Jobs

PITTSBURGH. — Vice-president Melvin W. Humphreys, of the powerful AFL General Teamsters Local 249, has declared in a public statement that the union will not order its 95 drivers on strike against the Kroger Co. to return to work pending arbitration of their dispute. Common Pleas Court Judge A. Marshall Thompson had enjoined the union from continuing its walkout on the finding that its contract with the firm required submission of all disputes to arbitration.

The drivers struck June 20 against refusal of the concern to pay \$8 due a worker on his week's delivery route. Krogers had demanded the driver put in an extra day in order to get the full 45 and one-third hours work out of him specified as the work week under the union contract. The route had been covered in 41 and one-third hours.

THE UNION TERMED the company's action a violation of the contract in that it sought to rearrange work schedules fixed in the agreement. Krogers admits that hitherto routes have been covered in less time than the 45 and one-third hours a week and that it has been an accepted custom to pay such drivers for the full week.

The company countered the union's refusal to buckle under to its speedup scheme by closing its

Witchhunters Seek To Raise Nelson's Bail to \$50,000

By ANN SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH.—The witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno needed headlines badly last week. The papers had been giving a poor play to his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the State Supreme Court bench. So the judge demanded that Steve Nelson, injured Communist leader, whom he charged with "sedition" last year, put up \$50,000 bail—or go back to prison.

That made the headlines in the Hearst and Scripps Howard and Paul Block papers of Pittsburgh.

Musmanno's persecution of a badly crippled man, who can't possibly travel, appears to have been received coldly by the public, however.

Nelson is now under \$10,000 bail, while he slowly recuperates from an automobile accident in Philadelphia with steel pins in a badly fractured leg. He is also suffering from a smashed knee cap and four other fractures and some internal injuries.

NELSON was severed from the "sedition" case last May after the accident, while the trial continues against Andy Onda and Jim Dolson, his co-defendants.

The \$10,000 bonds were set last year by the order of the same Supreme Court to which Musmanno aspires. Musmanno loudly protested at the time.

Musmanno believes that the courts should throw away the prison key when Communists or other peace advocates are arrested. So Musmanno had Nelson's bail set at \$100,000 when he had the Communist leader arrested for opposing the Korean war last August. That was an utterly prohibitive figure. It meant that Nelson had to stay in jail until bail was reduced.

When Nelson appealed two of Musmanno's fellow judges cut the bonds to \$50,000. That was still a prohibitive figure, however.

Nelson's attorney, Hymen Sch-

lesinger, then asked the State Supreme Court to enforce the U.S. Constitution's guarantees of "reasonable" bail. And the sum of \$10,000 was fixed over Musmanno's protest. That was still too high, but it was eventually raised.

Now Musmanno wants the high court to reverse itself and to violate the Bill of Rights provisions by quintupling the bail to \$50,000.

THE SUPREME COURT has not yet given its answer. Records, show, however, that it has already slapped Musmanno down four times during his crusades for witchhunting headlines to help his political ambitions.

The high court slapped Musmanno down once on the bail issue last September.

It slapped him down again the following October, when it ordered a Pittsburgh court padlock taken off the headquarters of the Communist Party which Musmanno had personally raided.

Another slap down came last month when the Supreme Court voided two of Musmanno's contempt citations against Hymen Schlesinger, defense attorney in the "sedition" trial. The judge's action was "detestable," the court said.

And in March, 1950, the court denounced Musmanno for expelling a woman citizen from the Allegheny County grand jury on the allegation of Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, that she was a "Communist."

This is the same Musmanno who praised Mussolini's gangsters when he was testifying against Onda, Dolson and Nelson in the "sedition" trial last spring.

ATTORNEY SCHLESINGER asked the court in a formal petition last week to throw out the illegal "sedition" charges against him. The charges were made by the spy, Matt Cvetic, for the apparent purpose of disrupting the "sedition" trial defense.

Schlesinger's petition described the brutal treatment he received in prison the night he was arrested, when his shirt was ripped, his chest badly bruised and he was knocked about.

Warden Charles L. Dye admitted last week that Schlesinger was roughly handled and thrown into a dark cellar room.

The "sedition" trial defense has not yet opened. Chief Defense Counsel John T. McTernan has been asking Judge Henry X. O'Brien in an argument on a demurrer motion to throw out the indictment and the stoolpigeon's evidence. Prosecution witnesses have barely mentioned the names of Andy Onda and Jim Dolson, the two defendants. And they have failed to accuse the defendants of a single specific act of "sedition." The testimony consists almost entirely of vague, ancient smear stuff against the Communist Party outside of Pennsylvania.

Funds are badly needed by the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frameup Victims, Pat Cush, chairman, P.O. Box 502, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS WIN

DETROIT (FP). — All teachers and not just the upper brackets will get a raise for next year, and the raise will be 5 percent instead of 4 percent as a result of the fight made by the Detroit Federation of Teachers, Local 231, American Federation of Teachers, AFL.



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NOW FOR THE REAL CURE

by Kinkaid

Report Korea Truce Proposals

Ask zone on each side of 38th Parallel, withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and setting up of civil administration to status quo at start of war.

—See Page 4

Million Peace Pleas to Truman

Chicago Congress initiates campaign for real peace, plans 100,000 mass meetings and peace talks throughout the country.

—See Page 4

Labor Pushes Fight for Controls

Issue new appeals to unionists to turn the heat on Congress for effective price controls as food costs continue to mount.

—See Page 4



Justice Department Moves To Wipe Out Right to Bail Must Accept CRC Bonds, Appeals Judge Rules

— See Page 3 —

'Cease-Fire? Let's Stop Attack on Our Pocketbooks!'

ARE PEOPLE 'LAYING DOWN ON THE JOB' IN H-C-L FIGHT? HERE'S WHAT THEY TELL THE WORKER

By JOHN F. NORMAN

ARE THE AMERICAN people "laying down on the job" in the battle against the high cost of living?

President Truman and his war-economy Congressmen say they are. Philip Murray and William Green, who say they can't understand why the people haven't been flooding Congress with letters demanding passage of the Administration's price-wage control bill.

But they'd better not say it to the New York hack driver, the Bronx gas maintenance man and the Coney Island housewife who, like millions of plain Americans all over the nation, are caught in the tight squeeze of the war economy's price-and-profit pincer.

THE WORKER spoke to scores of working people on the streets of America's biggest city, questioned them closely about prices and their feelings about price control.

They are bitter. Many of them are confused and suspicious at a

"price control" program that has controlled no prices and pegged their wages in a deep freeze.

But all of them are angry. All of them respond strongly when you talk to them about price rollbacks. And all of them are looking for leadership in a battle for real control over profiteering.

THE BUS DRIVER put it this way, "They finally got a ceasefire in Korea. Why don't they give us a cease-fire here in America too? Why don't they stop blasting away at our pocketbooks?"

The gas maintenance man said: "If a business operated the way we have to operate on our budget, it would be bankrupt in a month. I don't know what they're figuring down in Washington, but I know there's none of those politicians can live on the wages I bring home, the way prices have been since this Korean thing started. Rollback? Sure—but nobody's talking about that."

He meant Truman wasn't, and the labor leaders he has read about

in the headlines weren't. But he was talking about it and so are millions of others in the U. S. Some of them, like the Coney Island women in the Housewives Committee Against the High Cost of Living, are doing something about it. You'll hear more about them further along in this series.

What he and many others meant was that none of the persons they look to for leadership are doing anything about it.

OFF THE STREET, in the office of a trade union leader, there was grimness and a trace of angry desperation. This man isn't a Communist or even a left-winger but he is an honest official of a militant local union. He said: "John L. Lewis has the right idea. Truman's price-controls are phony, sucked into a smokescreen for nothing but wage-freezes. I say let's get rid of all the controls and we'll battle it out for higher wages to get along."

It sounded good—to him. But downstairs, in the union's hiring

hall, a group of rank-and-file workers listened carefully to the proposition—not knowing, of course, that it had been expressed by one of their officials—and gravely shook their heads No.

"How would that help?" said one. "Sure, we need a wage increase. The wage-freeze is no good. But without price controls—real ones, I mean—the wage increase will be gone in six months."

"It's foolish," said another. "It's like giving up half the fight. The price control they have now—it doesn't mean a thing, so nobody's doing much about it. But let the unions come out and throw their weight behind rollbacks—they'll see the people stand up and take notice."

THE WORD was rollback. You had to dig for it, but the response was there. That is what the people are looking for—that, and the leadership to fight for it.

Up to now, that leadership has been provided by groups of valiant women—the housewives who have

to carry the brunt of the fight to put food on the table.

In Olean, N. Y., this week, a single housewife strode the main street with an angry picket sign. The whole town cheered her call for rollbacks.

In Newark, N. J., a group of women called "We, the Consumers" demanded rollbacks—and the City Commission had to give them a respectful hearing.

In Coney Island the women have formed a Housewives Committee Against the High Cost of Living. This week they put up tables in the streets and drew a warm response for rollback petitions.

They are the leaders—but they are the first to tell you they aren't enough.

In Monday's Daily Worker we'll tell you more about the Coney Island women, what they are doing to try to save their families from bankruptcy, and why they need the help of America's great labor movement in the fight for government-enforced lower prices.



Peasants near Peking thresh a bumper grain harvest. China still lacks sufficient farm machinery and most of the work is done by hand.



Wang Hse-Chang (right) was a former hired farm hand in Fenghsien County, Hopei Province. He is pictured in town buying fruits and candy for the spring festival.

China's Yearly Famine Licked by Land Reform

FOR THE FIRST TIME in their history the Chinese people now have enough to eat. Enough and to spare. This year China has a surplus of 34 million tons of grain. For a country where millions of people starved to death every year, the achievement is impressive.

Land reform was the answer. For today three out of four peasants own their own land. And the remaining will have theirs by the spring of 1952.

During the past 3,000 years of feudal rule the peasants had to give up 50 to 80 percent of their crops to the landlords. That has all ended and a great productive force has been released.

The freed peasants have played an important part in changing the face of the countryside. If one visited the isolated Taihang moun-

tain area in North China before the land reform, for example, one would have seen the trees stripped of leaves. The people had stripped the trees for food. Today flocks of cattle and sheep graze in the pastures. New brick homes have replaced the huts made of sorghum stalks and mud.

THE GOVERNMENT took drastic steps to ensure the nation's food supply. Transport from the farms to the cities was routed. Sixteen hundred miles of new rail-

Order Forcible Evacuation of Maylay Families

SINGAPORE.

THE BIGGEST forcible evacuation of Malayan people ever undertaken by the British authorities was announced here.

It is taking place in the suburb of Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya, where 1,200 families, comprising 10,000 people, are to be uprooted at a rate of 160 families daily.

The area stretches for several miles and in its midst lies the village of Segambut, center of a thriving pottery and sawmill industry. The townspeople are being moved out by officials called "re-settlement officers," accompanied by police and the first battalion of the Suffolk regiment.

Families of Segambut are sent to Jinjang where they will live behind barbed wire.

PEKING.

ways were laid; rail freight speed was upped from three to 16 miles an hour; freight rates were reduced twice during the past eight months.

The peasants sell their excess grain to village cooperatives, which, in turn, dispose of the grain stocks to the state or exchange for cloth, soap, cigarettes, household goods, farm implements and fertilizer. Big items in this trade recently are window glass to replace the paper windows in the farm huts and silk, cotton and wool cloth. In North China, for instance, 800,000 bolts of cloth were sold in 1947. By 1950, this had jumped to 9,020,000 bolts.

ANOTHER government project has been flood control to guarantee farm production. Floods have been checked, and in 1950 only the Huai River overflowed. The water conservation program added nearly 500,000 acres to China's farmland. Today, more than five million people are engaged in flood control, dredging rivers, repairing dikes, or building canals and dams.

China's recent offer of one million tons of grain to India marks the brilliant success of the Chinese people in licking the age-old problem of hunger and starvation. From now on it is not a question of how to get enough to eat but of how to eat better.

WHAT THE NEW APARTMENTS ARE LIKE IN MOSCOW TODAY

They're usually 4 or 5 rooms. Kitchens are modern, play areas are equipped for kids.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

WHAT IS IT LIKE in a Moscow apartment? Since I live in one and have visited others, I can tell you. They usually have two, three, sometimes four rooms, but right off you have to add one room to the total because they don't include the spacious kitchen when describing a flat here.

Starting with the outside you'll almost always find white curtains, usually with fine lace work, on the windows. Invariably there will be plants and flower pots in the windows, sometimes ivy climbing around. The windows themselves are always double. Having spent a winter in Moscow we realize how useful that is. Just before the cold weather sets in, you'll see them putting up the windows; but you can still get plenty of fresh air from the "fortachka," or small window that opens out on hinges.

Characteristic are the individual balconies or verandas for each apartment. Walk down a busy shopping street like Petrovka and you'll see some one sitting out on his balcony reading a book while traffic and streams of people pass by down below. Green plants and flowers grow on many of these balconies.

THE FIRST THOUGHT they have here when designing living quarters is the children; so you'll find that every apartment house has a courtyard equipped as a playground. There you have sand-piles for the tots, see-saws, swings, parallel bars, sometimes a basketball court.

Central steam heating, electricity and gas came to Soviet cities only with the five-year plans which started in 1928. Even now, new natural gas sources are being expanded to bring gas to homes which never had them. For that matter, inside toilets with modern plumbing are something that came only after the revolution. The bathroom with shower, bath and sink is separate from the compartment with the toilet.

You don't need linoleum on our kitchen floor because it's tile, as are its walls and the floors and walls of the bathroom and toilet.

NEW HOUSES are built with incinerators or a small chute down which you throw the garbage. That rumble you hear in the yard is the big green truck with the enclosed circular top and sliding door, which collects the garbage.

When you get off the self-service elevator on our floor you enter

the apartment through the front door. In the kitchen there's a back door opening on another hallway down the house.

Furniture is usually more elaborately designed than the styles that have been developed in Sweden and Finland. There's much emphasis on complete bedroom, living room, dining room sets, with fancy dressing tables and large mirrors, also elaborate buffets and serving tables.

Prints by old Russian painters and modern Soviet artists are inexpensive and you see them in all apartments; also delightful fairy-tale scenes in the children's rooms. Equisite handicraft painting and carving decorate the cigarette boxes and vases you see around.

FISHBOWLS with tiny "gupies," goldfish and dozens of varieties I had never heard of are very common. Of dogs you see wire-haired terriers, scotties, French poodles, German police dogs and many which can't boast any pedigree. The cat sunning itself in the window is often a Siberian breed with a bushy tail, looking a little like Persians. The kids have all sorts of odd pets including rabbits, frogs, white mice, and ground hogs.

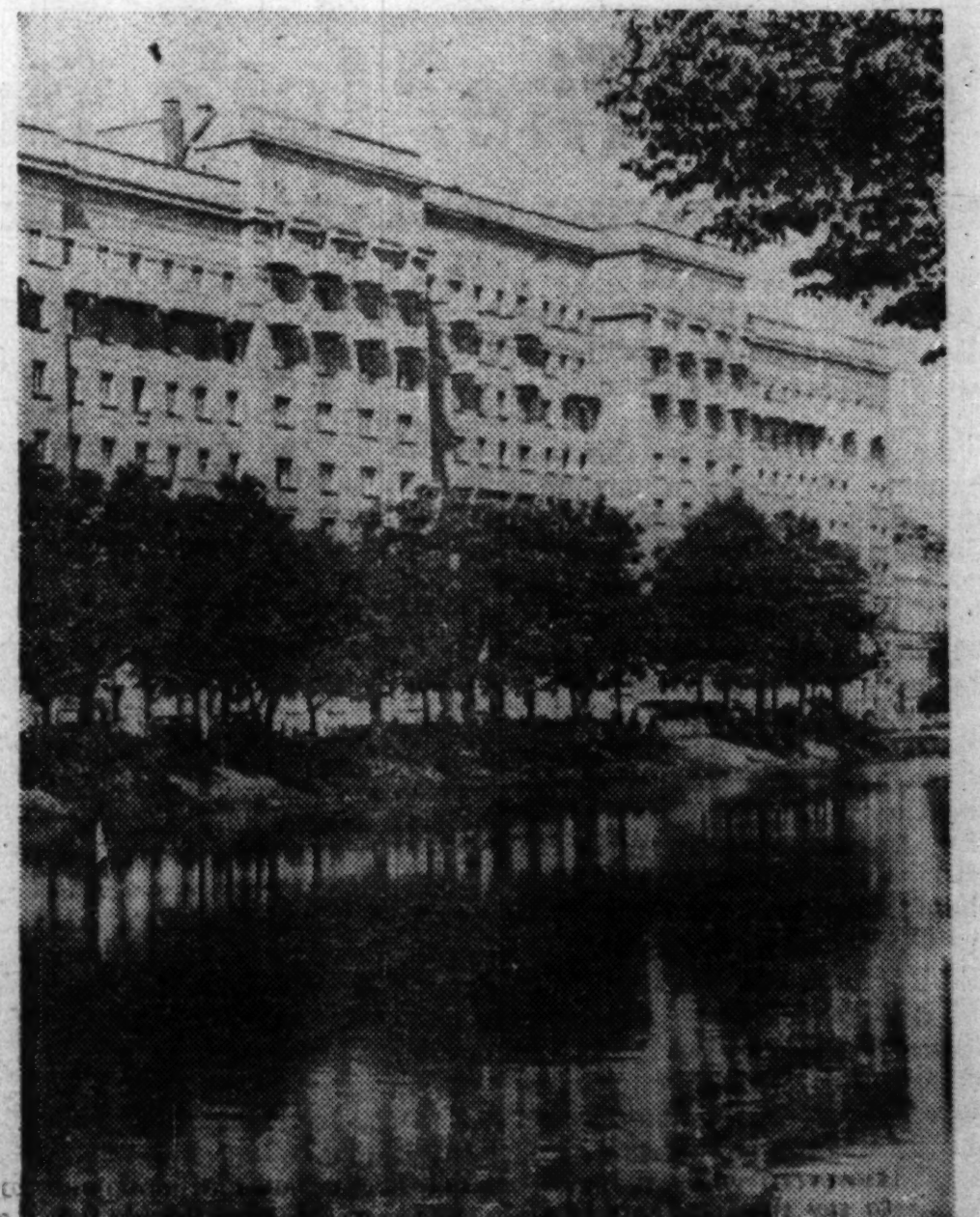
The two types of Soviet refrigerator you see around are a small but very adequate model and a huge, deluxe type put out by the Stalin Auto Works.

What impresses a foreigner above all is that the entire apartment, with gas and electricity thrown in costs the Soviet citizen 30, 50, 70 rubles a month, or about three to five percent of one person's wages.

More and more workers have moved into modern apartments right near their factories—they've been built by the factory administration—the trade unions saw to that.

REJECT WAGE OFFER

LONG BEACH, Calif. (FP).—Failure of the Douglas Aircraft Co. to agree to retroactive pay was behind the overwhelming rejection of its latest wage offer by members of Local 148, United Auto Workers (CIO).



A new apartment on Chistye Prudy in Moscow.

British Quakers to Visit Soviet

See Trip as Fostering World Peace

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON

SEVEN QUAKERS, members of the Society of Friends, are to visit the Soviet Union for a two-week stay at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The mission includes Kathleen Lonsdale, chemistry professor at the University of London; Paul S. Cadbury, managing director at the big chocolate firm of Cadbury Bros.; Secretary Gerald Bailey and Chairman B. Leslie Metcalf of the Quakers' East-West Relations Committee; Frank Edmead of the Manchester Guardian; and E. Mildred Creak.

Major purpose of the visit, the Society of Friends said, is to help foster good will between the peoples of the USSR and Great Britain and to help strengthen prospects of world peace through east-west understanding.

"The Quakers are not political people," Bailey told a press conference here. "We have no Communists in our ranks, either open or concealed. The only idea behind our visit is that we want to promote peace, stave off the immeasurable evil of a third world war. It is not inappropriate that since our purpose in going is the promotion of peace, our hosts should be the Soviet Peace Committee."

A Letter From Trenton Jail



ENGLISH

"Because there are people like you who are helping us get our freedom," Collis English has written to a member of District 65, Distributive Workers Union, "we know that not only will we be free, but others also." English and Ralph Cooper are the two members of the Trenton Six who were convicted on a frameup charge.

English wrote, in a letter made public yesterday by the Civil Rights Congress:

"Dear Friend: I am very pleased to hear from you and to know that there are people like you. . . . Because there are people like you who are helping us get our freedom, we know that not only will we be free, but others also. In that way we will be able to protect our laws, and keep them for future generations. Generations which will love our country as we love it now.

"So I am very proud to be an American and proud to have fought for this country that I love. There may be some way that people will come to understand our race, and other races of people. I thank you and others very much for writing, and hope to hear from you as often as you are able to write. Your letters gave us a lot of courage. It is good to know that there are people who still believe in us, and believe that all men are equal.

"So I close now. May God bless you.

"COLLIS ENGLISH."



COOPER

CITY COUNCIL PASSES PHONY 'PRICE' BILL IN BID FOR VOTES

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS Party candidate Clifford F. McAvoy's appeal for a rollback law, and effective only when and if Congress adopts federal price control, the Sharkey measure is a spurious attempt to make hay of the people's plight.

THE BILL has no force of law without federal control, though such local legislation is constitutional. As if to explain away his refusal to demand independent price control statutes, operative on New York City levels, Sharkey assailed Congress for failing to act.

His gesture, however, is exposed as demagogic platitudes in the light of continued price spirals and the inability or refusal by the Department of Markets to act against wholesale price gouging of milk, butter and eggs in local markets.

The Sharkey bill would maintain prices of these vital food items at present levels which are from 18 to 31 percent higher than in July, 1950, when the Korean war broke out.

It was Sharkey, the voters will recall, who voted to saddle low-income consumers with an additional \$20,000,000 annual sales tax last April.

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WOMAN DOCTOR DEFIES UN-AMERICANS ON PEACE

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Un-American Committee is trying to make the word "peace" subversive, Dr. Ruth Bleier, chairman of the Maryland Committee for Peace, told the witchhunting inquisitors yesterday.

The Un-American Committee is in the second week of its drive against the peace and progressive movement of Baltimore.

A practicing physician who graduated from the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia only two years ago, Dr. Bleier

Baltimoreans Rebuff Witchhunters

held her own under the bludgeoning of committee counsel Frank Tavenner and Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.), a Truman stalwart.

When she explained that the committee had no membership other than those shown on its letterhead, Tavenner cut in sarcastically, "This is rather novel—an organization without members, a skeleton without bones."

"The bones," the young doctor replied, "comprise all those thousands of people in Baltimore who have spoken out for peace."

Harold Buchman, co-chairman of the Progressive Party of Maryland, told the Un-Americans under questioning that he had distributed copies of the dissenting opinion of Justice Hugo Black in the case of the 11 Communist leaders. The Progressive Party leader had described Black's dissent as in the tradition of Justices Hughes, Holmes, Brandeis and Stone.

"You have slandered some great Americans by linking their names with that of Black," said Rep. Walter.

Today the committee called

a "friendly" witness, Mary Stallcup Markward who was expelled from the Communist Party in February as FBI Operator T50.

In previous testimony before the committee in executive session, Mrs. Markward gave the Un-Americans about 200 names of Washington and Baltimore progressives whom she described as Communists. Last Friday the committee released her testimony to the press and over the weekend local newspapers had a field day publishing the list on the basis of the unsubstantiated charges of this stoolpigeon.

HARLEM TENANTS FIGHT MOVES TO INCREASE RENTS

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Harlem landlords are trying to sneak through rent increases during summer vacations, but many tenants are organizing and beating them back, it was learned yesterday.

William Stanley, of the Harlem Tenants and Consumers

Council cited several cases where the landlord crying hardship has drawn fancy itemized list of expenditures claiming failure to make the net profit authorized by state law.

At 121 W. 115 St. the landlord told the Temporary State Rent Commission \$663.28 was

paid for janitorial supplies. But in their rebuttal the tenants declared the building "is mopped only once a week. The same bucket and mop has been used for a period of years. Allowing for a liberal usage of one large box of soap powder per month, two brooms per year, and two mops per year a total expenditure of \$10 was made for the year."

Tuesday morning the 17 tenants of 28 W. 131 St. hailed landlords McDougald and Mais into court for lack of hot water. Meanwhile the landlords want an increase, though the law says increases are given only if essential services are maintained.

The tenants' rebuttal charges that stoves, hall lights, ice boxes, ceilings, walls, electric fixtures, tubs, windows, sash ocrds all are in need of repair.

Another example of tenant strength through organization is shown by the 129 families of 419 W. 128 St. and 41 Convent Ave. where the Lew Corporation is crying for more money, by citing mythical "repairs, replacements and improvements."

The tenants of the Harlem Council make out report sheets that show the conditions of their apartments. A glance at a score or so of them showed all manner of repairs needed.

"When the landlords ask an increase we demand all receipts and proofs of expenditures," Stanley said. "If the law were strictly obeyed no landlord in Harlem would get an increase," he added.

Stanley urged tenants in Har-

lem to "organize your houses, join the Council and fight these attempted steals. Our living conditions are five times as bad as they were in 1946, why pay more for less?"

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LITT AUTO REPAIRS—Body and Fender shop, and general auto repairs, reasonable, tires, tubes, batteries. Cut-rate 253 W. 68th St., 4th floor, Litt, TR 7-2554.

UPHOLD TV FIRINGS
WASHINGTON (FP).—The NLRB has approved the firing of nine technicians because they distributed handbills attacking the quality of their employer's television broadcasts. They are members of Local 1229, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, at Station WBT, Charlotte, N. C.

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of

SYLVIA ROSNER

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Died June 20th, 1951 at 32 years of age

With heartfelt thanks to the many friends who were with us in those days of sorrow

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GOV. STEVENSON REVEALS FLOOD OF MESSAGES ON BROYLES VETO

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Gov. Stevenson's veto of the Broyles thought-control bill this week brought a flood of congratulatory messages indicating the great breadth of the sentiment against this type of vicious "anti-communist" legislation.

The Governor said that the messages were 25 to 1 in favor of the veto. In a seven-page memorandum, the Governor issued brief quotes from the letters which came from clergymen, labor leaders, educators, professional people and from many organizations.

AMONG the communications were:

"It took a kind of political courage that is rare. . . . Robert Ross, Olan Advertising Company, Chicago.

"Reasoned opinion supports your veto, and popular opinion will do so later, if not already."—Edward J. Murphy, Springfield.

"While we are certainly opposed to communism, it has seemed to many of us that this bill was not the way to combat it."—Rev. Stanley P. Wiese, minister, Methodist Church, Mason City.

"Many of us are appreciative of the courage it requires to oppose such undemocratic measures in the face of the unreasonable position taken by the so-called patriotic organizations."—Charlotte Meyer, elementary school supervisor, Decatur.

"As the Department of Americanism officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a member of the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, may I commend you on your vote."—Charles S. Dougherty, judge, Municipal Court of Chicago.

"LIBERTY-loving citizens of this country will applaud. . . . Harry M. Fisher, judge, Circuit Court of Cook County.

"... Evidence of your adherence to liberal values."—Jay W. Jensen, School of Journalism, University of Illinois.

"As the brickbats are thrown, remember that one of your distinguished predecessors, John Peter Altgeld, received a vicious attack on the pardons of the Haymarket group, but his reputation today is immense for his courageous and honest decision."—Walter Johnson, Department of History, University of Chicago.

"... An act of statesmanship." Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, U. of C.

"THE PEOPLE are as much in need of protection from the breast-beating phony patriots as they are from the communists."—Floyd E. Thompson, attorney, Chicago.

"At our state convention, many of our members were so concerned about this bill and others of its type that we added to our legislative program an item stating opposition to legislation restricting democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and thought."—Mrs. Emory L. Kemp, president, Illinois State Division, American Association of University Women.

"The Social Action Department of the Galesburg Council of Churches, enthusiastically approves your veto of the transparently un-American Broyles Bill."—The Rev. Alan Jenkins, Galesburg, minister of the Central Congregational Church, chairman.

"YOUR comment is the very heart of our present problem when you say, 'We cannot suppress thought and expression and preserve the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.'"—The Rev. Morgan Williams, Kankakee, minister, First Methodist Church.

"I prayed that you would veto it. I think it was a vicious piece of legislation that could have been used as thought control."—The Rev. Francis W. Samuelson, Ha-

vana, minister of the First Methodist Church.

"Your veto has encouraged me . . . as a teacher who wants to help young people to ask unexpected questions and look for the answers."—Nancy Gossage, Evanson Township High School.

"IT IS indeed gratifying to find a public official in these days who has the intestinal fortitude and integrity to resist the encroachment upon the inalienable rights of the people."—Raymond Dennis, executive board, District 3, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

"We regard the Broyles Bill as another example of the hysteria being propagated by the promoters to draw the attention of the American voters from vital economic issues by a pseudo-patriotic parade."—James H. Andrews, Andrews & Andrews, attorneys, Kewanee.

"ADHERENCE to our fundamental standards of civil liberties and the reinforcement of individual liberty are of transcendent importance in this era of mass hysteria."—Max Swiren, attorney, Chicago.

"On behalf of the members of the United Steel Workers and myself . . . our great appreciation of your courageous action."—Raymond Sarocco, Harvey, subdistrict director.

"In these days of so much anti-communist hysteria, it is gratifying to see that some of our leaders



GOV. STEVENSON

can still keep the longer view of the values our democracy."—Mrs. Virginia Gaelzer, president, League of Women Voters, Highland Park.

"At the Synod of Illinois of the Presbyterian Church, USA, I have the privilege to speak against this unnecessary bill and it was voted accordingly."—The Rev. Joseph H. Connolly, Robinson, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church.

"MY SERMON this Sunday will commend you."—The Rev. Harold Wilke, Chicago, pastor of St. Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed Church.

"Your courageous action will help allay the wild hysteria which is inciting so many of our people."—The Rev. Ralph Hall Colis, Chicago, minister of Lake View Methodist Church.

"The air is cleaner and better to breathe since your veto mes-

sage."—Mrs. R. S. Van de Woeystyne, Chicago, public affairs director, Young Women's Christian Association.

"The action of groups which encouraged the passage of this bill distressed me both professionally and personally."—Miss Marion L. Allen, former president of the Illinois State Association for Childhood Education.

AMONG those who sent similar messages were:

Robert M. Strozler, dean of students, University of Chicago; J. Walter Malone, Decatur, president of James Millikin University; Mrs. William H. Newberry, Alton; D. R. Blodgett, superintendent of Jacksonville Public Schools; Mrs. Arthur W. Clevenger, Champaign; the Rev. A. Ray Grummon, First Methodist Church, Springfield; F. H. Shuman, Morrison, Whiteside County Farm Bureau; Charles O. Parker, attorney, Chicago; Methodist Bishop J. Ralph Massee; Dr. James G. Miller, chairman, Department of Psychology, U. of C.; Frank L. Salzberger, Chicago; Michael Mann, executive secretary, Chicago Industrial Union Council; CIO; Ellen Lund, secretary, on behalf of the Chicago Chapter of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Also: Rabbi Morton M. Berman, Temple Isaiah Israel, Chicago; Mrs. Sanger Schulmann, Chicago school teacher; Agnes J. Holmes on behalf of the executive board of the Chicago Area Association for Childhood Education; Russell W. Ballard, Full House, Chicago; J. Howell Atwood, Knox College, Galesburg, president of the Midwest Sociological Society; Virgil J. Vogel, Chicago school teacher; the Rev. Carl D. Soule, Chicago, secretary for district and subdistrict conferences, Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church; Jake H. Bennis, Chicago, research director, Retail Clerks Joint Council.

Also: Dr. Franklin C. McLean and Dr. Helen V. McLean, Chicago; Bernard A. Widen, DDS, Chicago; Marc A. Law, Chicago; George L. Perkins, M.D., Chicago; Northrup, Bert, Rolles, chapter, American Veterans Committee, Chicago; Florence F. and Joseph R. Bohrer, Bloomington; John A. Lapp, president, City Club, Chicago; Samuel Laderman, president, International Chemical Workers Union, Local 241, AFL, Chicago; Dick Myer, Chicago, chairman of Independent Voters of Illinois; Robert F. Fuchs, attorney, Chicago; Jerome J. Downey, attorney, Rockford; Thomas F. Dunn, Jr., Oak Park, member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

manno found once on the bail issue last September.

It slapped him down again the following October, when it ordered a Pittsburgh court padlock taken off the headquarters of the Communist Party which Musmanno had personally raided.

Another slap down came last month when the Supreme Court voided two of Musmanno's contempt citations against Hymen Schlesinger, defense attorney in the "sedition" trial. The judge's action was "detestable," the court said.

And in March, 1950, the court denounced Musmanno for expelling a woman citizen from the Allegheny County grand jury on the allegation of Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, that she was a "Communist."

This is the same Musmanno who praised Mussolini's gangsters when he was testifying against Onda, Dolson and Nelson in the "sedition" trial last spring.

ATTORNEY SCHLESINGER asked the court in a formal petition last week to throw out the illegal "sedition" charges against him. The charges were made by the spy, Matt Cvetic, for the apparent purpose of disrupting the "sedition" trial defense.

Schlesinger's petition described the brutal treatment he received in prison the night he was arrested, when his shirt was ripped, his chest badly bruised and he was knocked about.

Now Musmanno wants the high court to reverse itself and to violate the Bill of Rights provisions by quintupling the bail to \$50,000.

THE SUPREME COURT has not yet given its answer. Records, show, however, that it has already slapped Musmanno down four times during his crusades for witchhunting headlines to help his political ambitions.

The high court slapped Mus-

Blast Ban on UE Delegate To Europe

CHICAGO. — The membership of UE Local 1150 this week condemned the U. S. State Department for its refusal to grant a passport to the local's delegate to Europe, Ernest Judth, chief steward at the Goodman Mfg. Co.

Judth had been elected as a member of a trade union survey delegation which was to tour countries abroad at the invitation of the leading trade unions of Europe.

In a dramatic speech to the local membership meeting, Judth declared:

"I'm sure that if I had a gun on my shoulder and a uniform on my back, there would be no question about my going to Europe.

"But my passport has been refused because I am a peace-loving man who wants to go to Europe to see if there is anything that can be done to promote peace between the peoples of Europe and the United States."

THE LOCAL sent a strong protest to the Passport Division, demanding that it reverse its action. It was also decided to carry on a protest campaign among the rest of the local's membership in the shops.

The U. S. delegation included CIO, AFL and independent unionists, many of them rank-and-filers. The UE local pointed out that this marks a departure from many previous trade union delegations from this country which were mainly manned by the "big wheels" in the labor movement.

The local protested that its members were being denied the opportunity to receive a first-hand report on workers' shop and living conditions in other countries.

"We can only view the denial of this right by the Washington Passport division as an infringement of our civil rights and freedom of expression," a statement by the local declared.

Cyclops Walkout Ends

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa.—A three-week strike at Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. against speedup ended with the return to their jobs of the 2,200 production workers.

A union membership meeting approved the recommendation of CIO United Steelworkers District 16 Director John F. Murray to accept the company's offer to reinstate three electric furnacemen who had originally been fired for refusing to carry out job assignments which represented a speedup. The three are to go back on the disrupted work schedule, with their grievance to be acted on according to the usual contract procedure. An additional annealer, however, is to work with them.

The local had previously turned down an offer by the corporation to reinstate the three subject to a suspension of five days, although recommended by a staff representative of the union.

The company is engaged in the production of high-alloy steels for jet engines.

Pittsburgh Bakers Win 22-Cent Hourly Hike and 5-Day Week

PITTSBURGH. — A five-day strike of 2,000 AFL bakery workers won them a 15 percent, 22-cent-an-hour increase, retroactive to March 1, and a five-day work week, with a guarantee of an eight-hour work day. They had been on a week of 40 hours spread over six days.

The wage hike is about seven

cents over the 10 percent ceiling, so it is subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. A wage-reopening clause becomes effective if the Board raises the ceiling, as generally anticipated.

Twenty-four big plants in the city and 12 in adjoining areas signed the new one-year contract.

Witchhunters Seek To Raise Nelson's Bail to \$50,000

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH.—The witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno needed headlines badly last week. The papers had been giving a poor play to his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the State Supreme Court bench. So the judge demanded that Steve Nelson, injured Communist leader, whom he charged with "sedition" last year, put up \$50,000 bail—or go back to prison.

That made the headlines in the Hearst and Scripps Howard and Paul Block papers of Pittsburgh.

Musmanno's persecution of a badly crippled man, who can't possibly travel, appears to have been received coldly by the public, however.

Nelson is now under \$10,000 bail, while he slowly recuperates from an automobile accident in Philadelphia with steel pins in a badly fractured leg. He is also suffering from a smashed knee cap and four other fractures and some internal injuries.

NELSON was severed from the "sedition" case last May after the accident, while the trial continues against Andy Onda and Jim Dolson, his co-defendants.

The \$10,000 bonds were set last year by the order of the same Supreme Court to which Musmanno aspires. Musmanno loudly protested at the time.

Musmanno believes that the courts should throw away the pri-

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DUSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

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NOW FOR THE REAL CURE

by Kinkaid

Report Korea Truce Proposals

Ask zone on each side of 38th Parallel, withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and setting up of civil administration to status quo at start of war.

—See Page 4

Million Peace Pleas to Truman

Chicago Congress initiates campaign for real peace, plans 100,000 mass meetings and peace talks throughout the country.

—See Page 4

Labor Pushes Fight for Controls

Issue new appeals to unionists to turn the heat on Congress for effective price controls as food costs continue to mount.

—See Page 4



OPEN DRIVE TO 'CLINCH PEACE'

UE Asks End of 'Emergency'

CHICAGO.—The fight for peace dominated the meeting of the UE District Council last weekend, according to reports from UE leaders returning from the gathering in Wausau, Wisconsin.

In an omnibus resolution on peace, the council meeting which was attended by more than 100 delegates, demanded that the government respond to the need and desire of the American people "to work and live in peace."

"Some of the main discussion centered around the resolution on wages and economic policy which detailed the union's demand for a return to a peace economy at once."

THE U.E. COUNCIL called for the rescinding of President Truman's emergency powers and urged that "all controls that freeze wages and hamper free collective bargaining be eliminated."

The parley also adopted a strong condemnation of the Smith Act,

charging the U.S. Supreme Court with the subversion of the rights "not only of Communists, but of all who offend those in power."

Said the UE Council, "It was in just such decisions as this that compliant judges in Germany, yielding to pressure and hysteria, smoothed the way for and legalized Hitler's rise to power, to crucify the German people and plunge the world in blood and sorrow."

★
THE THREE-STATE COUNCIL reaffirmed its fair practices program, pointing to the increase in the attacks on the Negro people since the last District Council meeting three months ago.

In its peace resolution, the council urged peace in Korea, gradual world disarmament, negotiations among the major powers to settle outstanding differences, the peaceful co-existence of nations with differing social and economic systems, the development of foreign trade among all nations, the en-



ERNEST DE MAIO

couragement of movements for colonial liberation.

"The future of our country and the security of our people can be assured only if we have enduring peace," the council declared.

District President Ernest De Maio called for a campaign in all UE locals in this area to implement the resolution on peace and the wage fight.

Urge Postcards to White House

CHICAGO.—The peace movement here this week called on trade unions and mass organizations to launch a campaign to clinch the peace in Korea and to follow that up with the cancellation of the so-called "national emergency" and steps toward a stable peace.

The American Peace Crusade leaders here said they would lose no time in putting into action the program adopted by the recent nationwide peace congress held in this city June 29-July 2.

1. A mass campaign of postcards to President Truman, urging: (a) a settlement in Korea; (b) the end of the "national emergency"; (c) the initiation by the U.S. of Five-Power talks on a permanent peace.

2. A series of "report-backs" by delegates to the peace congress, bringing the decisions of the giant parley to their own organizations as well as to community groups, trade unions and other organizations. The APC called for a series

of forums, "peace teas," church socials, community rallies where peace congress delegates will speak.

3. The organizations of peace councils which will allow for the broadest participation of groups of trade unionists, youth, women, veterans, members of national groups.

4. An education campaign in the trade unions based on the bulletin, "The Price of Peace or War," prepared by the National Labor Conference for Peace.

★
ILLINOIS APC LEADERS were meeting this week with with heads of labor, civic and church organizations to secure their cooperation in putting this program into effect at once.

"This is a decisive moment in the cause of peace," the APC declared, "the peace forces have the initiative in their hands, as shown by the securing of the peace talks in Korea. Now the job is to follow through to a complete victory."

GOV. STEVENSON REVEALS FLOOD OF MESSAGES ON BROYLES VETO

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★
AMONG the communications were:

"It took a kind of political courage that is rare. . . ."—Robert Ross Olian Advertising Company, Chicago.

"Reasoned opinion supports your veto, and popular opinion will do so later, if not already."—Edward J. Murphy, Springfield.

"While we are certainly opposed to communism, it has seemed to many of us that this bill was not the way to combat it."—Rev. Stanley P. Wiese, minister, Methodist Church, Mason City.

"Many of us are appreciative of the courage it requires to oppose such undemocratic measures in the face of the unreasonable position taken by the so-called patriotic organizations."—Charlotte Meyer, elementary school supervisor, Decatur.

"As the Department of Americanism officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a member of the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, may I commend you on your vote."—Charles S. Dougherty, judge, Municipal Court of Chicago.

★
"LIBERTY-loving citizens of this country will applaud. . . ."—Harry M. Fisher, judge, Circuit Court of Cook County.

"... Evidence of your adherence to liberal values."—Jay W. Jensen, School of Journalism, University of Illinois

"As the bricks are thrown, remember that one of your distinguished predecessors, John Peter Altgeld, received a vicious attack on the pardons of the Haymarket group, but his reputation today is immense for his courageous and honest decision."—Walter Johnson, Department of History, University of Chicago.

"... An act of statesmanship."—Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, U. of C

★
"THE PEOPLE are as much in need of protection from the breast-beating phony patriots as they are from the communists."—Floyd E. Thompson, attorney, Chicago.

"At our state convention, many of our members were so concerned about this bill and others of its type that we added to our legislative program an item stating opposition to legislation restricting democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and thought."—Mrs. Emory L. Kemp, president, Illinois State Division, American Association of University Women.

"The Social Action Department of the Galesburg Council of Churches, enthusiastically approves your veto of the transparently un-American Broyles Bill."—The Rev. Alan Jenkins, Galesburg, minister of the Central Congregational Church, chairman.

★
"YOUR comment is the very heart of our present problem when you say, 'We cannot suppress thought and expression and preserve the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.'"—The Rev. Morgan Williams, Kankakee, minister, First Methodist Church.

"I prayed that you would veto it. I think it was a vicious piece of legislation that could have been used as thought control."—The Rev. Francis W. Samuelson, Havana, minister of the First Methodist Church.

vana, minister of the First Methodist Church.

"Your veto has encouraged me . . . as a teacher who wants to help young people to ask unexpected questions and look for the answers."—Nancy Gossage, Evanson Township High School.

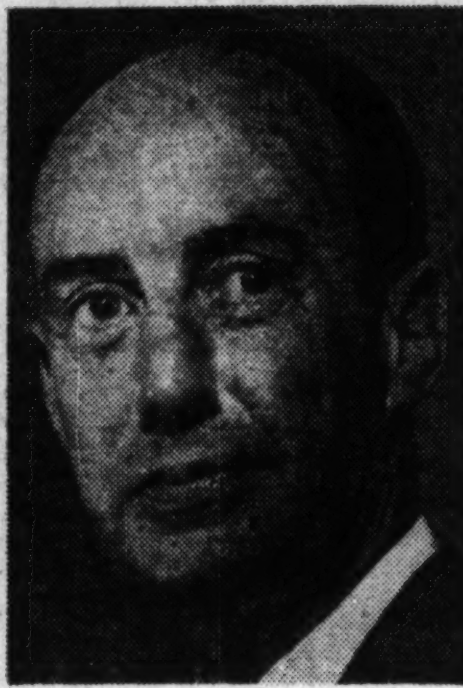
★
"IT IS indeed gratifying to find a public official in these days who has the intestinal fortitude and integrity to resist the encroachment upon the inalienable rights of the people."—Raymond Dennis, executive board, District 3, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

"We regard the Broyles Bill as another example of the hysteria being propagated by the promoters to draw the attention of the American voters from vital economic issues by a pseudo-patriotic parade."—James H. Andrews, Andrews & Andrews, attorneys, Kewanee.

★
"ADHERENCE to our fundamental standards of civil liberties and the reinforcement of individual liberty are of transcendent importance in this era of mass hysteria."—Max Swiren, attorney, Chicago.

"On behalf of the members of the United Steel Workers and myself . . . our great appreciation of your courageous action."—Raymond Sarocco, Harvey, subdistrict director.

"In these days of so much anti-communist hysteria, it is gratifying to see that some of our leaders



GOV. STEVENSON

can still keep the longer view of the values our democracy."—Mrs. Virginia Gaelzer, president, League of Women Voters, Highland Park.

"At the Synod of Illinois of the Presbyterian Church, USA, I have the privilege to speak against this unnecessary bill and it was voted accordingly."—The Rev. Joseph H. Connolly, Robinson, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church.

★
"MY SERMON this Sunday will commend you."—The Rev. Harold Wilke, Chicago, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed Church.

"Your courageous action will help allay the wild hysteria which is inciting so many of our people."—The Rev. Ralph Hall Collins, Chicago, minister of Lake View Methodist Church.

"The air is cleaner and better to breathe since your veto mes-

sage."—Mrs. R. S. Van de Woe-styne, Chicago, public affairs director, Young Women's Christian Association.

"The action of groups which encouraged the passage of this bill distressed me both professionally and personally."—Miss Marion I. Allen, former president of the Illinois State Association for Childhood Education.

★
AMONG those who sent similar messages were:

Robert M. Strozler, dean of students, University of Chicago; J. Walter Malone, Decatur, president of James Millikin University; Mrs. William H. Newberry, Alton; D. E. Blodgett, superintendent of Jacksonville Public Schools; Mrs. Arthur W. Clevenger, Champaign; the Rev. A. Ray Grummon, First Methodist Church, Springfield; P. H. Shuman, Morrison, Whiteside County Farm Bureau; Charles O. Parker, attorney, Chicago; Methodist Bishop J. Ralph Magee; Dr. James G. Miller, chairman, Department of Psychology, U. of C.; Frank L. Salzberger, Chicago; Michael Mann, executive secretary, Chicago Industrial Union Council; CIO; Ellen Lund, secretary, on behalf of the Chicago Chapter of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Also: Rabbi Morton M. Berman, Temple Isaiah Israel, Chicago; Mrs. Sanger Schulmann, Chicago school teacher; Agnes J. Holmes on behalf of the executive board of the Chicago Area Association for Childhood Education; Russell W. Ballard, Hull House, Chicago; J. Howell Atwood, Knox College, Galesburg, president of the Midwest Sociological Society; Virgil J. Vogel, Chicago school teacher; the Rev. Carl D. Soule, Chicago, secretary for district and subdistrict conferences, Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church; Jake H. Bennisson, Chicago, research director, Retail Clerks Joint Council.

Also: Dr. Franklin C. McLean and Dr. Helen V. McLean, Chicago; Bernard A. Widen, DDS, Chicago; Marc A. Law, Chicago; George L. Perkins, M.D., Chicago; Northside Bert Roller chapter, American Veterans Committee, Chicago; Florence P. and Joseph R. Bohrer, Bloomington; John A. Lapp, president, City Club, Chicago; Samuel Laderman, president, International Chemical Workers Union, Local 241, AFL, Chicago; Dick Syer, Chicago, chairman of Independent Voters of Illinois; Robert F. Fuchs, attorney, Chicago; Jerome J. Downey, attorney, Rockford; Thomas F. Dunn, Jr., Oak Park, member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Blast Ban on UE Delegate To Europe

CHICAGO.—The membership of UE Local 1150 this week condemned the U. S. State Department for its refusal to grant a passport to the local's delegate to Europe, Ernest Judth, chief steward at the Goodman Mfg. Co.

Judth had been elected as a member of a trade union survey delegation which was to tour countries abroad at the invitation of the leading trade unions of Europe.

In a dramatic speech to the local membership meeting, Judth declared:

"I'm sure that if I had a gun on my shoulder and a uniform on my back, there would be no question about my going to Europe.

"But my passport has been refused because I am a peace-loving man who wants to go to Europe to see if there is anything that can be done to promote peace between the peoples of Europe and the United States."

★
THE LOCAL sent a strong protest to the Passport Division, demanding that it reverse its action. It was also decided to carry on a protest campaign among the rest of the local's membership in the shops.

The U. S. delegation included CIO, AFL and independent unionists, many of them rank-and-file. The UE local pointed out that this marks a departure from many previous trade union delegations from this country which were mainly manned by the "big wheels" in the labor movement.

The local protested that its members were being denied the opportunity to receive a first-hand report on workers' shop and living conditions in other countries.

"We can only view the denial of this right by the Washington Passport division as an infringement of our civil rights and freedom of expression," a statement by the local declared.

CITY'S STRAPHANGERS SEETHING OVER CTA ATTEMPT TO PUT OVER FARE BOOST SWINDLE

CHICAGO.—Chicago's transit barons this week rode arrogantly into the teeth of the biggest storm of popular indignation this town has seen in many years—a storm created by the announcement that fare in this city are soon to go up again.

The bankers who own CTA were counting confidently on the fact that they have swindled Chicago straphangers into a setup which gives them absolute control over fares.

Their attitude was reflected in the fact that:

• They have brazenly stated that they are out to impose the highest fares in this nation, possibly 20 cents a ride.

• In keeping with the law, they called a public hearing—but admittedly this will be rigged to bar the public.

• They blamed the fare increase on higher wages being paid to the transit workers, although figures show that the proposed boost would result in net profits far exceeding the amount of the wage increase.

★
THE CTA OFFICIALS tried to calm the protest by announcing a "bargain" \$2.50 weekly pass. However, only a small proportion of riders would find it economical to buy such a pass. The rider who now uses the street car five days a week to go to work and return pays \$1.50 for transportation.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Party announced this week that it was prepared to make a vigorous campaign to halt the increase. Included in the PP program, announced by State Director William Miller are:

1. A petition campaign for one million signatures to oppose the fare steal.

2. The distribution of one million leaflets explaining why the

increase is unnecessary and who is profiting from the CTA.

3. A legal fight, appealing to the courts, if necessary, to head off the increase.

★
THE CTA finally acceded last week to a demand by the Progressives that their staff of accountants be allowed to examine the CTA books.

Boris Brail, head of the accountants group, declared it was unfortunate that so little time was allowed to do the job. He said he would work through the weekend in order to complete the job by the time of the opening of the public hearing on Monday morning.

The Progressives also denounced the restrictive rules for public hearing. "Those rules are intended to stifle the public indignation," declared Miller. "It appears that individuals and organizations, as distinguished from municipalities, will not be permitted to speak, but only to file sworn statements."

★
HE SAID that "merely to have the city's attorneys at the hearing is not enough." Although Mayor Kennelly has stated his opposition to a 20-cent fare, his secretary, William McKenna, is a member of the CTA board and has in the past supported the long series of CTA fare hikes.

Miller also pointed out that Mayor Kennelly has repeatedly stated his full confidence in Ralph Budd, chairman of the CTA board, and a Kennelly appointee. "Budd has already come out in favor of the fare boost," said Miller.

"The way that the city can stop the increase now," said Miller, "is to institute immediate legal action for an injunction prohibiting the increase, or for revo-

Hit List of Chicago Hotels Which Jimcrowed Negro Peace Delegates

CHICAGO.—The American Peace Crusade issued a sharp condemnation of a series of Chicago hotels which discriminated against Negro delegates to the peace congress held in this city June 29-July 2.

The Sears YMCA, 3200 Arlington, stated they did not want "too many Negroes" and indicated they would separate any Negro delegates who might be sent there.

The Sherman Hotel used the excuse that they were filled to capacity, as did the Chicagoan. Among the other Loop hotels that refused Negro delegates outright were the Harrison and the Brevoort.

Others named by the APC were: Albany Hotel, Barry Arms, Belair, Commonwealth, Delano, Lincoln, Embassy, East View, Lake-ridge, Leland, Lord Manor, Luzerne, Ontario, Rienzi, Stratford, Santa Fe, Roosevelt, Milner, Storey, Washington, Ansonia, Barry Broadway, Cass, Mark Twain, Jackson Park.

cation of the CTA franchise."

However, the crux of the CTA situation lies in the fact that the bondholders, represented by the First National Bank, have tremendous power over the transit system and are in a position to insist on huge profits for their bond holdings at the expense of the car-riders.

The present law requires that the CTA board raise the fares to whatever level necessary in order to guarantee the bondholders their 4½ percent interest.

What's On?

CHICAGO

"ROAD TO LIFE" a revival, and Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman," Friday, July 27 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. 8:30 p.m. Admission 60c. Sponsored by Film Forum of Chicago.

ALL NATIONS FESTIVAL, Saturday, Oct. 6 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Cultural activities of all nations will be presented dealing with contributions of the foreign-born as well as dramatizations. Arranged by Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

"Labor Fact Book Number 10"

An invaluable index for trade unionists, writers, students, teachers, librarians and research workers.

Material in this volume is entirely new and deals with the past two years.

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OIL TRUSTS BOOST PROFITS WITH CUT IN WORKING FORCE

(Federated Press)

DENVER, Col. THE OIL COMPANIES are making more profits with fewer workers, the Oil Worker reported July 9.

"Ever since 1939, profits have been climbing while the number of workers has stood still or declined," said the paper, which is the official publication of the Oil Workers International Union (CIO).

An analysis of 23 leading companies by the union's research staff showed that while their 1950 profits were up 23 percent over 1949, they had 12,500 fewer employees in 1950 than in 1949.

"This means a 2½ percent decrease in the working force, yet that reduced number of workers

produced 23 percent more profits for the companies," the paper said. "Crude production was up 4 percent in 1950 over 1949. Refinery runs were up 8 percent.

"These figures simply mean that each employee is producing more for his company and should receive more pay. These 23 companies made a net profit after taxes of \$1.83½ per man hour of labor employed in 1949. In 1950, these companies made a net profit after taxes of \$2.07 per man hour of labor employed.

"These figures are slightly above the average pay of oil workers for those same years. So it can be safely said that each year each employee's labor resulted in slightly more net profit to the company than it did in wages for himself."

'Could Help Each Other,' British Unionists Say After Poland Trip

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON. FIFTY-THREE British trade unionists, who have just spent two weeks in Poland as guests of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions, returned here full of enthusiasm.

At a press conference, miners, engineers, steel workers and others spoke glowingly of what they had seen. T. Cox, a shop steward, said the Poles were "getting along with reconstruction in a manner which can never be achieved under our present system."

Lewis Wright, a representative of the Amalgamated Weavers Union executive committee, said: "The people have freedom to worship... the delegates saw some churches packed with worshippers."

Bert Wynn, who represented

the Derbyshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, paid tribute to the way in which Polish miners are treated. William Hamilton, representing the shop stewards committee at the Glasgow Corp., was especially impressed by the fact that 96 percent of the workers are members of trade unions. He commented: "The people of Britain and Poland could help each other a lot."

The delegation was deeply moved by what it saw at the former Nazi concentration camp at Oswiecim (Auschwitz). This experience, they said, was ghastly and "as we laid a wreath in memory of the people who suffered and died at this place, it must have been felt by all that they would pledge themselves to prevent this bestial culture of fascist torture ever taking place again."

Bereaved Seaman Blasts Union-Haters

MUSKEGON.—Seaman Claude "Bud" Cripe, former UAW stalwart, got home too late on emergency leave from Japan. His wife was already dead.

From the depths of his grief, his union spirit became aroused. He took issue with a local news story which inferred that his return had been delayed by the strike of United Airline pilots, who had been stalled two years in wage negotiations.

"It's impossible to blame the strike of the airline pilots," Cripe said. "My only delay from Japan to Chicago was the time it took to borrow money from the Red Cross and to make the bus trip from Fairfield Airstrip to Oakland. When I figure back at the difference in time zones between Michigan and the West Coast, it strikes me that Edith died while I was still 500 miles out at sea, so how could the pilots' strike have anything to do with it?"

"Bud" Cripe has been a member of UAW Local 403, 539 and 600.

Church Groups Join In Player for Peace

CHICAGO.—A prayer meeting for peace was held last week at the Congregation B'nai Shalom, bringing together representatives from many North Side churches and synagogues.

Marking the end of a year of the Korean war, the meeting was arranged by the North Side Chapter of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. Speakers were: the Rev. Joseph M. Evans of the Metropolitan Church and the Rev. Roger P. Oliver, Albany Park Lutheran Church.

"LOYALTY" OATHS

At the beginning of 1951, loyalty oaths by teachers were required in 22 states.

Charge Fascist Anti-School Plot

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The money of the nation's largest corporations and the voices of avowed fascists are behind the nationwide epidemic of attacks on the public school system.

This is the documented charge made here this week by the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, headed by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, nationally known Negro educator.

The commission was established by the National Education Assn., which held its convention here, and some of its findings were made public for the first time at the conclave.

"The campaign," Dr. Davis told a press conference, "is subtle and well organized. The people who direct it are well organized and well paid." The basic reason behind the attack, he said, is "taxes." The highest birth rate in the nation's history has created a school population that will require great school expansion. The owners of wealth fear the tax burden this will entail.

Dr. Davis' associates on the commission, including Dr. Richard B. Kennan, its secretary, and Dr. Virgil M. Rogers, superintendent of schools in Battle Creek, Mich., presented documented evidence in support of the general charge.

Reporters, noting that all groups involved were classified "on the extreme right," kept asking whether some "Communists" weren't involved in the attack on the schools.

"To the best of my knowledge," Kennan replied, "the Communists have never appeared in any community to attack the schools."

WOMEN WORKERS

About 18 million women workers were employed in the U. S. in 1950.

Two Surveys Show Rise Of Poverty in the U. S.

By JOHN B. STONE

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.

THE PROCESSES of U.S. culture still come up with amazingly frank exposures of some pet U.S. myths. For instance, this week in the capital two widely separated events challenged two carefully propagandized untruths about U.S. working men and women and

families. The explosive catalysts were Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, economist of Stanford University and the Public Affairs Institute, and Russ Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The myths that they exploded were these: (1) that the poor and middle income persons who make up the vast majority of the U. S. population are rolling in comparative luxury, and (2) that it is their income which constitutes the real inflationary threat to the U. S.

economy and therefore it should be taxed to pay for the cold war and mobilization while corporations go blandly on raking in the biggest profits in history.

THESE MYTHS have been nurtured carefully by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. This is to be expected, since their greatest excuse for existence is to perpetuate the high rate of profits. But the myths have also been perpetuated by President Truman, his secretary of the treasury, John Snyder, and his

Council of Economic Advisers.

That's why it may be hoped that two carefully documented exposures of these myths may by some fortunate chance persuade some people who should know better that they should change their tune and get Congress to tax those who can best afford taxation for a change.

Already the House has passed a tax measure which continues unfair discrimination against the little fellow and, even adds to it. But Chairman Walter George of the Senate Finance Committee has announced that some \$2 billion can be cut from the House-passed bill which increased taxes by \$7.2 billion. Let's hope, in the light of the two exposures, that the Senate sees the light and makes the cut on the lowest ends of the income brackets instead of where the NAM and Chamber of Commerce wants them, at the top.

KREPS is professor of business economics in a university that is not known for any radical tendencies. His tax study, just published by the Public Affairs Institute, in a devastatingly brief and effective way presents the inescapable fact that if present mobilization taxation policies are continued, the U. S. productivity and military might be weakened.

The institute is backed by a number of labor and liberal organizations which are strong supporters of Truman. Perhaps Truman's economic advisers can be persuaded to lay off the nonsense about the mass of the people getting most of the income and get down to thinking about curbing profits.

Nixon, in testimony before the Finance Committee, craved facts and figures, many of them from government sources, in such a way that the Senators listened attentively. Here are some of the items he used in his myth-busting:

A Treasury Department study published in 1947, but unpublished, adjusted for April, 1951, prices shows a single person must earn \$1,700 a year to live on a minimum standard of decency, a married couple with four children needs \$4,700. But in 1948, 54 percent of U. S. families earned less than \$3,000.

THREE-FIFTHS of U. S. families get only 32 percent of U. S. personal income. The other two-fifths get all the rest and it is there the taxes should be levied.

And what about "standards of living?" The lower 60 percent of American families account for only 40 percent of all expenditures.

Nixon takes as a representative case a manufacturing worker with a wife and two children. If he works 52 weeks he makes \$3,300 a year. The minimum living standard required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget calls for \$3,350 a year and does not provide for payment of income taxes, which already cost him \$120.

That budget allows him one overcoat every 6½ years, one topcoat in 10 years, five shirts and two pairs of shoes a year. His wife could have one cotton street dress a year; her wool one must last five years. Each of the family could go to 19 movies a year; have one newspaper a day. It is from this luxurious standard of living that the economic advisers would squeeze the cost of the cold war.

Says Nixon: "The least you can do in such a situation is relieve that family of paying \$120 in federal income taxes."



Hit Attacks on Honduras Unions

GUATEMALA CITY, July 11.—An appeal to workers of Guatemala to support the working class of Honduras which is deprived of the most elementary rights, was made here by Ventura Ramos, general secretary of the Section Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Party of Honduras.

"It is well known," writes Ramos, "that in Honduras there is no Labor Code or social security. The workday is more than 10 hours; railway employees work 80 to 100 hours a week. Democratic liberties do not exist; the right to free assembly and organization has been suspended since Gen. Carias took power in 1933."

Efrain Garay, train conductor, Emeterio Sarmiento and Leopoldo Poubanc, engineers of the Tela Railroad Company (a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co.) were arrested June 3 in the town of La Lima, headquarters of the railroad

company.

The "Yanqui" subsidiary plans to bring in workers from Salvador to replace trade union members.

U.S. Seamen Attack Brazilian Negro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By Mail).—The May 26 issue of the weekly Voz Operaria reports a case of inhuman white chauvinist cruelty.

While the U.S. ship Mormacland was tied up, waiting to unload, a group of sailors from the ship engaged a rowboat manned by a young Brazilian Negro, Durvalino Clementino, to take them back to the ship, agreeing to pay him 40 cruzeiros (U. S. \$2.18) for his services.

When they reached the Mormacland, however, the sailors refused to pay; when Clementino protested, they tied him up and attached him to a buoy in the water. Another ship, entering the bay later picked him up half dead.

Butter, Eggs, Milk Up 18%-31% Since Korean War Started

Three foods essential to good health—butter, eggs and milk—have soared from 18 to 31 percent in average price during the year of the Korean war, the New York City Department of Markets revealed this week.

Grade A eggs, selling at 63 cents a dozen July, 1950, have gone up 31 percent to 83 cents. Milk climbed 23 percent, from 17 cents to 21 cents a quart.

Butter went up 18 percent, from 69 to 81 cents a pound.

The Department of Markets noted that these are not maximum prices charged for these commodities, but the average around town.

It was also reported this week that retail egg prices continue at present highs despite a cut of up to eight cents a dozen in wholesale markets.

Demand Crackdown On Jimcrow Schools

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Vernon L. Nickell, was called upon this week to use the powerful legal weapons which he has to eliminate segregation in the schools of this state. A committee of Illinois legislators reported on jimcrow in many counties, pointing out that state officials have the power to stop it. Under the Jenkins Law, state funds can be withheld from any school practicing discrimination.

In the face of the demand by the legislators for a drastic crackdown, Nickell said he favored what he called the "educational approach."

"THAT MEANS ending jimcrow in 1970—if at all," one legislator declared.

In its report, the seven-man House committee disclosed the pattern of segregation in Madison, Alexander, Pulaski, Jackson and Massac counties.

The committee also named several school superintendents as obstructing the law against segregated schools. The report denounced George Wilkins, Madison County school superintendent, and charged that Leo S. Schultz, Cairo superintendent, was "the main obstacle to the eliminating of school segregation in Alexander county."

THE REPORT gave a description of school facilities in Carbondale, Cairo and Mounds, pointing out that schools taking only Negro pupils were far inferior to so-called "white schools."

The report told of the flouting of the Jenkins law by school officials. Said the legislators, "Neither the county superintendents, the district superintendents nor the school trustee boards are doing anything about obeying the law."

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Peaceful Alternatives Group Urges Full Peace Settlement

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives this week urged its members to fight for the achievement of a genuine peace settlement in Korea.

A statement by the organization declared that "the job of the peace forces in this country will not be done with a cease-fire in Korea."

As part of an organizing campaign the committee announced the launching of a Peace Endowment Fund. Peace advocates in this state will be asked to make

regular contributions, beginning with \$1 a week, to the sustaining fund.

"Probably 15 percent of your income is going for war," the committee pointed out to its supporters, "Won't you give one to two percent for peace?"

The committee hailed "the good news of a chance for peace in Korea." The statement added:

"But even should the Korean war be brought to a close, we will be far from achieving peace in the world."

Peace Organization Formed in Woodlawn

CHICAGO.—The formation of a Woodlawn Chapter was announced this week by the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

The group was organized at a peace festival and prayer meeting held at the South Shore Baptist Church of Woodlawn. Main speaker was the Rev. William T. Baird, chairman of the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Among the ministers cooperating in the project were:

Rev. Joseph M. Branham, South Shore Baptist Church of Woodlawn; Rev. E. Cannon, Vernon Baptist Church; Rev. Richard Davis, Indiana Avenue Christian Church; Rev. Fred Jackson, Jacksonian Institute and Communist Church; Rev. Charles Rush, Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church; and Rev. J. Wells, Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church.


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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Verdict on Smith Act Called Blow To World Peace

CHICAGO.—In a wire to President Truman and Secretary Acheson, the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives charged that the "upholding of the Smith Act is a severe blow to American liberties and to world peace."

The organization called attention to the Douglas and Black dissents, in the opinion on the Communist leaders, pointing out that "the Supreme Court decision has paved the way for further infringements of our basic civil rights."

"AS AMERICANS dedicated to finding peaceful alternatives to the policies of war, we recognize in this decision another step in a consistent attempt to suppress freedom of speech and stifle free discussion in order to maintain an unpopular foreign policy," the message declared.

"The abrogation of our historic constitutional democracy shows the disastrous cost of our nation's failure to carry out peaceful alternatives to the war policy."

Goodman Workers Say Peace Talks Should Thaw Out Raise

CHICAGO.—Workers at Goodman Mfg. Co., members of UE Local 1150, have plenty at stake in the ending of the war in Korea and the ending of the wage freeze.

They have a 16-cent an hour package which they won from the boss but remains tied up by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The 800 Goodman workers won that 16 cents the hard way — through militant shop actions. Opening their wage campaign in April, the Goodman workers conducted several stop-work meetings at which the entire plant left their jobs.

A mass demonstration was held inside the shop in which the workers formed a solid line and paraded from department to department, chanting, "We want more money!"

Management finally cracked under this kind of united pressure by the workers. The new agreement included a six-cent general wage increase and the first pension plan in the history of the plant, completely paid for by the company. In addition, there was a sickness and accident insurance clause, as well as life insurance.

The entire package, however, is now hung up on the wage freeze. The failure by the government to OK this agreement hinges on the

argument that the Goodman workers won a wage boost last fall. However, workers in the plant insist that the 1950 boosts have long since been wiped out by the price and tax spiral.

Backing up the Goodman workers are the rest of the members of Local 1150 and the other locals of UE in this district.

It has become almost a tradition in Local 1150 that Goodman leads the way, with the other shops following. That's the way it was last fall when Goodman broke through for an extra wage boost that wasn't called for in the contract.

It was the second boost won during the year. In April, the Goodman workers won an eight-cent package. Six months later, they won a 10 percent increase for

Plan Festival and Rally to Aid Foreign Born Here October 6

CHICAGO.—A festival and rally under the auspices of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will be held Saturday, Oct. 6, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave.

The Midwest Committee, calling upon all organizations and individuals

news reel

The Illinois Worker has new offices at 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910.

IF MAYOR KENNELLY was really opposed to the scandalous CTA fare increase, he could use his power to appoint a member to the CTA board who would really represent the straphangers. There has been a vacancy on the board for months due to the death of Irvin L. Porter, representative of the First National Bank. Kennelly has delayed the appointment because the transit barons want another banker in that post. And with public indignation against the CTA swindle running high, Kennelly is scared to move.

A BIG HUNK of Lincoln Park playground area has been closed off to youngsters. Why? Because a hideous memorial to the arch-Tory Alexander Hamilton is being erected near Diversey Parkway. This million-dollar monstrosity was ordered by the late Kate Buckingham to honor her father, Ebenezer, Chicago banking and grain pit tycoon.

THE CHICAGO Allied Printing Trade Council, AFL, urges a ban on the magazine "TV Forecast." The publication, formerly printed in a union shop, is now being produced by the anti-union R. R. Donnelley & Sons.

all day workers and raises ranging from 18 to 20 cents an hour for piece workers.

Shortly afterwards, many of the other shops in 1150 and other UE locals cracked open their "frozen" contracts and won an extra pay boost.

This week, the Goodman workers were still putting the heat on the government to unfreeze the agreement they had won from the management. The workers pointed out that with peace negotiations going on in Korea, there's no longer any excuse for the freeze.

duals to reserve the date and participate in the affair, stated:

"One hundred and seventy-eight fellow-Americans of foreign birth face separation from friends and families through deportation. From 35 lands they came to this country in many cases seeking haven from the very type persecutions they are subjected to today under the infamous McCarran Law.

"These men and women toiled in our mills and plants and on the farms. They built our bridges, dug the tunnels and were in the leadership of organizing the unorganized. As they joined in building this mighty nation, they preserved carefully their national cultures.

"The Oct. 6th festival and rally will give expression to these many cultures as well as pay tribute to these fighters for peace and freedom who, having given their lives to bettering the conditions of mankind, are now labelled 'undesirable' by a hysterical Justice Department seeking to deport them."

The Midwest Committee announced the program would include a nationally prominent speaker and the highlight will be awarding of prizes to individuals or groups participating in the cultural presentations.

All individuals and organizations were welcomed to participate in the cultural contest and may procure entry blanks upon request from the Midwest Committee, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5.

PROF. A. J. CARLSON—VETERAN FOE OF DISEASE AND WAR

CHICAGO. — Prof. Anton J. Carlson concluded many years ago that the fight for human life cannot be confined to the laboratory. The world-renowned physiologist has had a long record of active service in the peace movement. It was climaxed last week with his election as national co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade.

In his 46 years of association with the University of Chicago, 25 of those years as the head of the Physiology Department, Prof. Carlson rose to one of the highest places in the world of science.

His most noted work, in which he remains active, is research on the internal functioning of the human stomach. He has won world acclaim for his discoveries. The Swedish-born scientist was formerly president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Association of University Professors. Officially retired in 1940,

he is today a Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus.

Prof. Carlson's outstanding achievements in science first brought him into direct contact with the results of the war. He was a member of a rehabilitation group in 1918. "I probably saw more of the dirty backwash of war in Europe after World War I than any other American," he says.

It was this experience which started him in a fight against war which has been a major part of most of his 76 years.

In his speech before the American Peace Congress mass meeting at the Chicago Coliseum on June 29, he emphasized his creed that "everybody loses by war."

"We in biology and medicine have tried, and succeeded pretty well during these last two or three hundred years, in eliminating and controlling infectious organisms," he said,

"Now we are prepared to grow them and spread them on men, women and children—as a war

weapon."

Prof. Carlson is a colorful figure, outspoken and fearless. In appearance, he has been described as "weather-beaten as a Cape Cod barn."

He came to Chicago at 16 and worked as a carpenter to earn his college tuition. He has taught generations of students at the University of Chicago who crowded his classrooms to be stimulated by his scientific wizardry and his unorthodox teaching methods.

At one time, when he was investigating the phenomenon of hunger, he inserted a balloon and tube apparatus in his own stomach in order to conduct the tests.

He is known as a caustic debunker of superstition and bias. Once a mental telepathist told him how at 9 o'clock one evening in Chicago, he got the feeling that his mother in New York needed him badly. The mystic said he learned later that exactly at 9 o'clock on that night, his mother had fallen down a flight of stairs.

"What do you think of that?" the telepathist demanded of Prof. Carlson.

The scientist replied in a flash, "My first thought was of the hour difference between Eastern and Central time. . . ."

A rationalist and something of a pacifist, Prof. Carlson has chosen to fight against war as the great scourge of mankind.

He has a deep belief in the fact that the causes of war are man-made and can be eliminated. "The human race generally, black and white, are one species," he says.

Prof. Carlson feels, like many other people who have joined the broad peace movement, that war can be eliminated by making a rational appeal to the sensibility of people, by showing that war is senseless.

"Suppose a farmer selected the healthiest, strongest and best among his cattle and sent them out to be killed and maimed," he says, "Would you call that farmer a wise man?"

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NOW FOR THE REAL CURE

by Kinkaid

Report Korea Truce Proposals

Ask zone on each side of 38th Parallel, withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and setting up of civil administration to status quo at start of war.

—See Page 4

Million Peace Pleas to Truman

Chicago Congress initiates campaign for real peace, plans 100,000 mass meetings and peace talks throughout the country.

—See Page 4

Labor Pushes Fight for Controls

Issue new appeals to unionists to turn the heat on Congress for effective price controls as food costs continue to mount.

—See Page 4



Justice Department Moves To Wipe Out Right to Bail Must Accept CRC Bonds, Appeals Judge Rules

— See Page 3 —

'Cease-Fire? Let's Stop Attack on Our Pocketbooks!'

ARE PEOPLE 'LAYING DOWN ON THE JOB' IN H-C-L FIGHT? HERE'S WHAT THEY TELL THE WORKER

By JOHN F. NORMAN

ARE THE AMERICAN people "laying down on the job" in the battle against the high cost of living?

President Truman and his war-economy Congressmen say they are. Philip Murray and William Green, who say they can't understand why the people haven't been flooding Congress with letters demanding passage of the Administration's price-wage control bill.

But they'd better not say it to the New York hack driver, the Bronx gas maintenance man and the Coney Island housewife who, like millions of plain Americans all over the nation, are caught in the tight squeeze of the war economy's price-and-profit pincer.

THE WORKER spoke to scores of working people on the streets of America's biggest city, questioned them closely about prices and their feelings about price control.

They are bitter. Many of them are confused and suspicious at a

"price control" program that has controlled no prices and pegged their wages in a deep freeze.

But all of them are angry. All of them respond strongly when you talk to them about price rollbacks. And all of them are looking for leadership in a battle for real control over profiteering.

THE BUS DRIVER put it this way, "They finally got a ceasefire in Korea. Why don't they give us a cease-fire here in America too? Why don't they stop blasting away at our pocketbooks?"

The gas maintenance man said: "If a business operated the way we have to operate on our budget, it would be bankrupt in a month. I don't know what they're figuring down in Washington, but I know there's none of those politicians can live on the wages I bring home, the way prices have been since this Korean thing started. Rollback? Sure—but nobody's talking about that."

He meant Truman wasn't, and the labor leaders he has read about

in the headlines weren't. But he was talking about it and so are millions of others in the U. S. Some of them, like the Coney Island women in the Housewives Committee Against the High Cost of Living, are doing something about it. You'll hear more about them further along in this series.

What he and many others meant was that none of the persons they look to for leadership are doing anything about it.

OFF THE STREET, in the office of a trade union leader, there was grimness and a trace of angry desperation. This man isn't a Communist or even a left-winger but he is an honest official of a militant local union. He said: "John L. Lewis has the right idea. Truman's price-controls are phony, sucked into a smokescreen for nothing but wage-freezes. I say let's get rid of all the controls and we'll battle it out for higher wages to get along."

It sounded good—to him. But downstairs, in the union's hiring

hall, a group of rank-and-file workers listened carefully to the proposition—not knowing, of course, that it had been expressed by one of their officials—and gravely shook their heads No.

"How would that help?" said one. "Sure, we need a wage increase. The wage-freeze is no good. But without price controls—real ones, I mean—the wage increase will be gone in six months."

"It's foolish," said another. "It's like giving up half the fight. The price control they have now—it doesn't mean a thing, so nobody's doing much about it. But let the unions come out and throw their weight behind rollbacks—they'll see the people stand up and take notice."

THE WORD was rollback. You had to dig for it, but the response was there. That is what the people are looking for—that, and the leadership to fight for it.

Up to now, that leadership has been provided by groups of valiant women—the housewives who have

to carry the brunt of the fight to put food on the table.

In Olean, N. Y., this week, a single housewife strode the main street with an angry picket sign. The whole town cheered her call for rollbacks.

In Newark, N. J., a group of women called "We, the Consumers" demanded rollbacks—and the City Commission had to give them a respectful hearing.

In Coney Island the women have formed a Housewives Committee Against the High Cost of Living. This week they put up tables in the streets and drew a warm response for rollback petitions.

They are the leaders—but they are the first to tell you they aren't enough.

In Monday's Daily Worker we'll tell you more about the Coney Island women, what they are doing to try to save their families from bankruptcy, and why they need the help of America's great labor movement in the fight for government-enforced lower prices.



Peasants near Peking thresh a bumper grain harvest. China still lacks sufficient farm machinery and most of the work is done by hand.



Wang Hse-Chang (right) was a former hired farm hand in Fenghsien County, Hopei Province. He is pictured in town buying fruits and candy for the spring festival.

China's Yearly Famine Licked by Land Reform

FOR THE FIRST TIME in their history the Chinese people now have enough to eat. Enough and to spare. This year China has a surplus of 34 million tons of grain. For a country where millions of people starved to death every year, the achievement is impressive.

Land reform was the answer. For today three out of four peasants own their own land. And the remaining will have theirs by the spring of 1952.

During the past 3,000 years of feudal rule the peasants had to give up 50 to 80 percent of their crops to the landlords. That has all ended and a great productive force has been released.

The freed peasants have played an important part in changing the face of the countryside. If one visited the isolated Taihang moun-

tain area in North China before the land reform, for example, one would have seen the trees stripped of leaves. The people had stripped the trees for food. Today flocks of cattle and sheep graze in the pastures. New brick homes have replaced the huts made of sorghum stalks and mud.

THE GOVERNMENT took drastic steps to ensure the nation's food supply. Transport from the farms to the cities was routed. Sixteen hundred miles of new rail-

Order Forcible Evacuation of Maylay Families

SINGAPORE.

THE BIGGEST forcible evacuation of Malayan people ever undertaken by the British authorities was announced here.

It is taking place in the suburb of Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya, where 1,200 families, comprising 10,000 people, are to be uprooted at a rate of 160 families daily.

The area stretches for several miles and in its midst lies the village of Segambut, center of a thriving pottery and sawmill industry. The townspeople are being moved out by officials called "re-settlement officers," accompanied by police and the first battalion of the Suffolk regiment.

Families of Segambut are sent to Jinjang where they will live behind barbed wire.

WHAT THE NEW APARTMENTS ARE LIKE IN MOSCOW TODAY

They're usually 4 or 5 rooms. Kitchens are modern, play areas are equipped for kids.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

WHAT IS IT LIKE in a Moscow apartment? Since I live in one and have visited others, I can tell you. They usually have two, three, sometimes four rooms, but right off you have to add one room to the total because they don't include the spacious kitchen when describing a flat here.

Starting with the outside you'll almost always find white curtains, usually with fine lace work, on the windows. Invariably there will be plants and flower pots in the windows, sometimes ivy climbing around. The windows themselves are always double. Having spent a winter in Moscow we realize how useful that it. Just before the cold weather sets in, you'll see them putting up the windows; but you can still get plenty of fresh air from the "fortachka" or small window that opens out on hinges.

Characteristic are the individual balconies or verandas for each apartment. Walk down a busy shopping street like Petrovka and you'll see some one sitting out on his balcony reading a book while traffic and streams of people pass by down below. Green plants and flowers grow on many of these balconies.

THE FIRST THOUGHT they have here when designing living quarters is the children; so you'll find that every apartment house has a courtyard equipped as a playground. There you have sand-piles for the tots, see-saws, swings, parallel bars, sometimes a basketball court.

Central steam heating, electricity and gas came to Soviet cities only with the five-year plans which started in 1928. Even now, new natural gas sources are being expanded to bring gas to homes which never had them. For that matter, inside toilets with modern plumbing are something that came only after the revolution. The bathroom with shower, bath and sink is separate from the compartment with the toilet.

You don't need linoleum on our kitchen floor because it's tile, as are its walls and the floors and walls of the bathroom and toilet.

NEW HOUSES are built with incinerators or a small chute down which you throw the garbage. That rumble you hear in the yard is the big green truck with the enclosed circular top and sliding door, which collects the garbage.

When you get off the self-service elevator on our floor you enter

the apartment through the front door. In the kitchen there's a back door opening on another hallway down the house.

Furniture is usually more elaborately designed than the styles that have been developed in Sweden and Finland. There's much emphasis on complete bedroom, living room, dining room sets, with fancy dressing tables and large mirrors, also elaborate buffets and serving tables.

Prints by old Russian painters and modern Soviet artists are inexpensive and you see them in all apartments; also delightful fairy-tale scenes in the children's rooms. Equisite handicraft painting and carving decorate the cigarette boxes and vases you see around.

FISHBOWLS with tiny "guppies," goldfish and dozens of varieties I had never heard of are very common. Of dogs you see wire-haired terriers, scotties, French poodles, German police dogs and many which can't boast any pedigree. The cat sunning itself in the window is often a Siberian breed with a bushy tail, looking a little like Persians. The kids have all sorts of odd pets including rabbits, frogs, white mice and ground hogs.

The two types of Soviet refrigerator you see around are a small but very adequate model and a huge, deluxe type put out by the Stalin Auto Works.

What impresses a foreigner above all is that the entire apartment, with gas and electricity thrown in costs the Soviet citizen 30, 50, 70 rubles a month, or about three to five percent of one person's wages.

More and more workers have moved into modern apartments right near their factories—they've been built by the factory administration—the trade unions saw to that.

REJECT WAGE OFFER

LONG BEACH, Calif. (FP).—Failure of the Douglas Aircraft Co. to agree to retroactive pay was behind the overwhelming rejection of its latest wage offer by members of Local 148, United Auto Workers (CIO).

British Quakers to Visit Soviet

See Trip as Fostering World Peace

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON

SEVEN QUAKERS, members of the Society of Friends, are to visit the Soviet Union for a two-week stay at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The mission includes Kathleen Lonsdale, chemistry professor at the University of London; Paul S. Cadbury, managing director at the big chocolate firm of Cadbury Bros.; Secretary Gerald Bailey and Chairman B. Leslie Metcalf of the Quakers' East-West Relations Committee; Frank Edmead of the Manchester Guardian; and E. Mildred Creak.

Major purpose of the visit, the Society of Friends said, is to help foster good will between the peoples of the USSR and Great Britain and to help strengthen prospects of world peace through east-west understanding.

"The Quakers are not political people," Bailey told a press conference here. "We have no Communists in our ranks, either open or concealed. The only idea behind our visit is that we want to promote peace, stave off the immeasurable evil of a third world war. It is not inappropriate that since our purpose in going is the promotion of peace, our hosts should be the Soviet Peace Committee."

ways were laid; rail freight speed was upped from three to 16 miles an hour; freight rates were reduced twice during the past eight months.

The peasants sell their excess grain to village cooperatives, which, in turn, dispose of the grain stocks to the state or exchange for cloth, soap, cigarettes, household goods, farm implements and fertilizer. Big items in this trade recently are window glass to replace the paper windows in the farm huts and silk, cotton and wool cloth. In North China, for instance, 800,000 bolts of cloth were sold in 1947. By 1950, this had jumped to 9,020,000 bolts.

ANOTHER government project has been flood control to guarantee farm production. Floods have been checked, and in 1950 only the Huang River overflowed. The water conservation program added nearly 500,000 acres to China's farmland. Today, more than five million people are engaged in flood control, dredging rivers, repairing dikes, or building canals and dams.

China's recent offer of one million tons of grain to India marks the brilliant success of the Chinese people in licking the age-old problem of hunger and starvation. From now on it is not a question of how to get enough to eat but of how to eat better.



A new apartment on Chistye Prudy in Moscow, one of the best equipped in the city.

A Letter From Trenton Jail

"Because there are people like you who are helping us get our freedom," Collis English has written to a member of District 65, Distributive Workers Union, "we know that not only will we be free, but others also." English and Ralph Cooper are the two members of the Trenton Six who were convicted on a frameup charge.

English wrote, in a letter made public yesterday by the Civil Rights Congress:

"Dear Friend: I am very pleased to hear from you and to know that there are people like you. . . . Because there are people like you who are helping us get our freedom, we know that not only will we be free, but others also. In that way we will be able to protect our laws, and keep them for future generations. Generations which will love our country as we love it now.

"So I am very proud to be an American and proud to have fought for this country that I love. There may be some way that people will come to understand our race, and other races of people. I thank you and others very much for writing, and hope to hear from you as often as you are able to write. Your letters gave us a lot of courage. It is good to know that there are people who still believe in us, and believe that all men are equal.

"So I close now. May God bless you.

"COLLIS ENGLISH."

COOPER

ENGLISH

WOMAN DOCTOR DEFIES UN-AMERICANS ON PEACE

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Un-American Committee is trying to make the word "peace" subversive, Dr. Ruth Bleies, chairman of the Maryland Committee for Peace, told the witchhunting inquisitors yesterday.

The Un-American Committee is in the second week of its drive against the peace and progressive movement of Baltimore.

A practicing physician who graduated from the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia only two years ago, Dr. Bleier

Baltimoreans Rebuff Witchhunters.

held her own under the bludgeoning of committee counsel Frank Tavenner and Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.), a Truman stalwart.

When she explained that the committee had no membership other than those shown on its letterhead, Tavenner cut in sarcastically, "This is rather novel—an organization without members, a skeleton without bones."

"The bones," the young doctor replied, "comprise all those thousands of people in Baltimore who have spoken out for peace."

Harold Buchman, co-chairman of the Progressive Party of Maryland, told the Un-Americans under questioning that he had distributed copies of the dissenting opinion of Justice Hugo Black in the case of the 11 Communist leaders. The Progressive Party leader had described Black's dissent as in the tradition of Justices Hughes, Holmes, Brandeis and Stone.

"You have slandered some great Americans by linking their names with that of Black," said Rep. Walter.

Today the committee called

CITY COUNCIL PASSES PHONY 'PRICE' BILL IN BID FOR VOTES

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS Party candidate Clifford F. McAvoy's appeal for a rollback law, and effective only when and if Congress adopts federal price control, the Sharkey measure is a spurious attempt to make hay of the people's plight.

THE BILL has no force of law without federal control, though such local legislation is constitutional. As if to explain away his refusal to demand independent price control statutes, operative on New York City levels, Sharkey assailed Congress for failing to act.

His gesture, however, is exposed as demagogic platitudes in the light of continued price spirals and the inability or refusal by the Department of Markets to act against wholesale price gouging of milk, butter and eggs in local markets.

The Sharkey bill would maintain prices of these vital food items at present levels which are from 18 to 31 percent higher than in July, 1950, when the Korean war broke out.

It was Sharkey, the voters will recall, who voted to saddle low-income consumers with an additional \$20,000,000 annual sales tax last April.

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HARLEM TENANTS FIGHT MOVES TO INCREASE RENTS

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Harlem landlords are trying to sneak through rent increases during summer vacations, but many tenants are organizing and beating them back, it was learned yesterday.

William Stanley, of the Harlem Tenants and Consumers

Council cited several cases where the landlord crying hardship has drawn fancy itemized list of expenditures claiming failure to make the net profit authorized by state law.

At 121 W. 115 St. the landlord told the Temporary State Rent Commission \$663.28 was

paid for janitorial supplies. But in their rebuttal the tenants declared the building "is mopped only once a week. The same bucket and mop has been used for a period of years. Allowing for a liberal usage of one large box of soap powder per month, two brooms per year, and two mops per year a total expenditure of \$10 was made for the year."

Tuesday morning the 17 tenants of 28 W. 131 St. hailed landlords McDougald and Mais into court for lack of hot water. Meanwhile the landlords want an increase, though the law says increases are given only if essential services are maintained.

The tenants' rebuttal charges that stoves, hall lights, ice boxes, ceilings, walls, electric fixtures, tubs, windows, sash ocrds all are in need of repair.

Another example of tenant strength through organization is shown by the 129 families of 419 W. 128 St. and 41 Convent Ave. where the Lew Corporation is crying for more money, by citing mythical "repairs, replacements and improvements."

The tenants of the Harlem Council make out report sheets that show the conditions of their apartments. A glance at a score or so of them showed all manner of repairs needed.

"When the landlords ask an increase we demand all receipts and proofs of expenditures," Stanley said. "If the law were strictly obeyed no landlord in Harlem would get an increase," he added.

Stanley urged tenants in Har-

lem to "organize your houses, join the Council and fight these attempted steals. Our living conditions are five times as bad as they were in 1946, why pay more for less?"

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Two Surveys Show Rise Of Poverty in the U. S.

By JOHN B. STONE

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.

THE PROCESSES of U.S. culture still come up with amazingly frank exposures of some pet U.S. myths. For instance, this week in the capital two widely separated events challenged two carefully propagandized untruths about U.S. working men and women and U. S. low and middle income families.

The explosive catalysts were Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, economist of Stanford University and the Public Affairs Institute, and Russ Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The myths that they exploded were these: (1) that the poor and middle income persons who make up the vast majority of the U. S. population are rolling in comparative luxury, and (2) that it is their income which constitutes the real inflationary threat to the U. S. economy and therefore it should be taxed to pay for the cold war and mobilization while corporations go blandly on raking in the biggest profits in history.

THESE MYTHS have been nurtured carefully by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. This is to be expected, since their greatest excuse for existence is to perpetuate the light rate of profits. But the myths have also been perpetuated by President Truman, his secretary of the treasury, John Snyder, and his Council of Economic Advisers.

That's why it may be hoped that two carefully documented exposures of these myths may by some fortunate chance persuade some people who should know better that they should change their tune and get Congress to tax those who can best afford taxation for a change.

Already the House has passed a tax measure which continues unfair discrimination against the little fellow and even adds to it.

But Chairman Walter George of the Senate Finance Committee has announced that some \$2 billion can be cut from the House-passed bill which increased taxes by \$7.2 billion. Let's hope, in the light of the two exposures, that the Senate sees the light and makes the cut on the lowest ends of the income brackets instead of where the NAM and Chamber of

FRED WRIGHT
FOR THE PRESS

Commerce wants them, at the top.

KREPS is professor of business economics in a university that is not known for any radical tendencies. His tax study, just published by the Public Affairs Institute, in a devastatingly brief and effective way presents the inescapable fact that if present mobilization taxation policies are continued, the U. S. productivity and military might be weakened.

The institute is backed by a number of labor and liberal organizations which are strong supporters of Truman. Perhaps Truman's economic advisers can be persuaded to lay off the nonsense about the mass of the people getting most of the income and get down to thinking about curbing profits.

Nixon, in testimony before the Finance Committee, crayed facts and figures, many of them from government sources, in such a way that the Senators listened attentively. Here are some of the items he used in his myth-busting:

A Treasury Department study published in 1947, but unpublished, adjusted for April, 1951, prices show a single person must earn \$1,700 a year to live on a minimum standard of decency, a married couple with four children needs \$4,700. But in 1948, 54 percent of U. S. families earned less than \$3,000.

THREE-FIFTHS of U. S. families get only 32 percent of U. S. personal income. The other two-fifths get all the rest and it is there the taxes should be levied. And what about "standards of living?" The lower 60 percent of American families account for only 40 percent of all expenditures.

Nixon takes as a representative case a manufacturing worker with a wife and two children. If he works 52 weeks he makes \$3,300 a year. The minimum living standard required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget calls for \$3,350 a year and does not provide for payment of income taxes, which already cost him \$120.

That budget allows him one overcoat every 6½ years, one topcoat in 10 years, five shirts and two pairs of shoes a year. His wife could have one cotton street dress a year; her wool one must last five years. Each of the family could go to 19 movies a year; have one newspaper a day. It is from this luxurious standard of living that the economic advisers would squeeze the cost of the cold war.

Says Nixon: "The least you can do in such a situation is relieve that family of paying \$120 in federal income taxes."

DEFER TELEGRAPH STRIKE WASHINGTON (FP).—A nationwide strike, except in New York, of 35,000 Western Union employees, set for July 2 was indefinitely postponed while the Commercial Telegraph Union (AFL) voted on a proposal submitted by the company.

NOT COVERED BY LAW

Only 27 states have workmen's compensation laws, which cover occupational diseases.

OIL TRUSTS BOOST PROFITS WITH CUT IN WORKING FORCE

(Federated Press)

DENVER, Col.

THE OIL COMPANIES are making more profits with fewer workers, the Oil Worker reported July 9.

"Ever since 1939, profits have been climbing while the number of workers has stood still or declined," said the paper, which is the official publication of the Oil Workers International Union (CIO).

An analysis of 23 leading companies by the union's research staff showed that while their 1950 profits were up 23 percent over 1949, they had 12,500 fewer employees in 1950 than in 1949.

"This means a 2½ percent decrease in the working force, yet that reduced number of workers

produced 23 percent more profits for the companies," the paper said. "Crude production was up 4 percent in 1950 over 1949. Refinery runs were up 8 percent."

"These figures simply mean that each employee is producing more for his company and should receive more pay. These 23 companies made a net profit after taxes of \$1.83½ per man hour of labor employed in 1949. In 1950, these companies made a net profit after taxes of \$2.07 per man hour of labor employed."

"These figures are slightly above the average pay of oil workers for those same years. So it can be safely said that each year each employee's labor resulted in slightly more net profit to the company than it did in wages for himself."

Sheriff Who Wanted to Kill a Negro:

Tied to Underworld, Deputies Hired All Help in Illegal Dives

PAUL WASHINGTON is a Negro war veteran of World War II. Since March 1948, he has been held in jail by the state of Louisiana. He was marked in November, 1948, to be the 30th Negro victim of a "rape" frameup to be executed. The execution date was to have been last June 29.

A jury of 12 white men convicted Washington without any evidence proving he committed a crime. Not even the so-called "rape" victim could identify him, nor were any direct witnesses called by the prosecution.

AS SHERIFF FRANK J. CLANCY, the Number Two law enforcement agent in Jefferson Parish, readied the innocent Washington for the electric chair on June 29, the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court called. Clancy was told that Mr. Justice Douglas in response to a Civil Rights Congress appeal, had stayed the execution. With the hearse waiting for Washington's dead body, the heavy jowled Clancy refused to honor the call and stop the execution. The clerk had to call the Governor to save Washington from law-bound sheriff.

Clancy, it appears, is a stickler for legal precision when it comes to the state murder of Negroes. But the files reveal that he is without legal or moral scruples in dealing with white mobsters. Time Magazine, in its Feb. 19 issue, told of the rotting political soil which produced the "rape" charge victim, Washington, and the white supremacist, Clancy. When asked about gambling, prostitution and bookie joints in his jurisdiction by the Senate Crime Committee, Clancy answered with the presumption that an office holder unless he was for it, he could not have been elected.

SENATOR CHARLES TOBEY

asked Clancy whether he had ever upheld the law in connection with gamblers and the underworld. Clancy smiled and admitted "I cannot say that I did."

"Then you have broken your oath of office," Tobey came back.

"That's right, Senator," replied Clancy, still smiling, and added, "I broke it for the sake of those old and unfortunate men who could not get employment any other place."

Clancy admitted that his deputies had the job of hiring the help in all of the parish's illegal dives, a condition he established before they could operate.

Needless to say, Sheriff Clancy is quite wealthy. He has been a sheriff for 22 years. How many young white women he has degraded in those years cannot be ascertained. His haste to kill an innocent Negro in "defense of white womanhood" is revealingly ironical. Washington was risking his life to defend the men and women Clancy was degrading while the cynical sheriff proted from his pandering to the tune of a ranch, expensive kennels, Chauffeur-driven cars and other millionaire gadgets. Clancy, face to face with Washington, leaves no doubt as to who is the real criminal of the piece—and of our time.

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Butter, Eggs, Milk Up 18%-31% Since Korean War Started

Three foods essential to good health—butter, eggs and milk—have soared from 18 to 31 percent in average price during the year of the Korean war, the New York City Department of Markets revealed this week.

Grade A eggs, selling at 63 cents a dozen July, 1950, have gone up 31 percent to 83 cents.

Milk climbed 23 percent, from 17 cents to 21 cents a quart.

Butter went up 18 percent, from 69 to 81 cents a pound.

The Department of Markets noted that these are not maximum prices charged for these commodities, but the average around town.

It was also reported this week that retail egg prices continue at present highs despite a cut of up to eight cents a dozen in wholesale markets.

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National
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NOW FOR THE REAL CURE

by Kinkaid

Report Korea Truce Proposals

Ask zone on each side of 38th Parallel, withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and setting up of civil administration to status quo at start of war.

—See Page 4

Million Peace Pleas to Truman

Chicago Congress initiates campaign for real peace, plans 100,000 mass meetings and peace talks throughout the country.

—See Page 4

Labor Pushes Fight for Controls

Issue new appeals to unionists to turn the heat on Congress for effective price controls as food costs continue to mount.

—See Page 4



Justice Department Moves To Wipe Out Right to Bail

Steel Local, Negro Press War of Peril
In Smith Act Ruling by Supreme Court

CIO Textile Union Paper Says Jailing of
Communist Leaders Is Threat to All

— See Page 3 —

'Cease-Fire? Let's Stop Attack on Our Pocketbooks!'

ARE PEOPLE 'LAYING DOWN ON THE JOB' IN H-C-L FIGHT? HERE'S WHAT THEY TELL THE WORKER

By JOHN F. NORMAN

ARE THE AMERICAN people "laying down on the job" in the battle against the high cost of living?

President Truman and his war-economy Congressmen say they are. Philip Murray and William Green, who say they can't understand why the people haven't been flooding Congress with letters demanding passage of the Administration's price-wage control bill.

But they'd better not say it to the New York hack driver, the Bronx gas maintenance man and the Coney Island housewife who, like millions of plain Americans all over the nation, are caught in the tight squeeze of the war economy's price-and-profit pincer.

THE WORKER spoke to scores of working people on the streets of America's biggest city, questioned them closely about prices and their feelings about price control.

They are bitter. Many of them are confused and suspicious at a

"price control" program that has controlled no prices and pegged their wages in a deep freeze.

But all of them are angry. All of them respond strongly when you talk to them about price rollbacks. And all of them are looking for leadership in a battle for real control over profiteering.

THE BUS DRIVER put it this way, "They finally got a ceasefire in Korea. Why don't they give us a cease-fire here in America too? Why don't they stop blasting away at our pocketbooks?"

The gas maintenance man said: "If a business operated the way we have to operate on our budget, it would be bankrupt in a month. I don't know what they're figuring down in Washington, but I know there's none of those politicians can live on the wages I bring home, the way prices have been since this Korean thing started. Rollback? Sure—but nobody's talking about that."

He meant Truman wasn't, and the labor leaders he has read about

in the headlines weren't. But he was talking about it and so are millions of others in the U. S. Some of them, like the Coney Island women in the Housewives Committee Against the High Cost of Living, are doing something about it. You'll hear more about them further along in this series.

What he and many others meant was that none of the persons they look to for leadership are doing anything about it.

OFF THE STREET, in the office of a trade union leader, there was grimness and a trace of angry desperation. This man isn't a Communist or even a left-winger but he is an honest official of a militant local union. He said: "John L. Lewis has the right idea. Truman's price-controls are phony, sucked into a smokescreen for nothing but wage-freezes. I say let's get rid of all the controls and we'll battle it out for higher wages to get along."

It sounded good to him. But downstairs, in the union's hiring

hall, a group of rank-and-file workers listened carefully to the proposition—not knowing, of course, that it had been expressed by one of their officials—and gravely shook their heads No.

"How would that help?" said one. "Sure, we need a wage increase. The wage-freeze is no good. But without price controls—real ones, I mean—the wage increase will be gone in six months."

"It's foolish," said another. "It's like giving up half the fight. The price control they have now—it doesn't mean a thing, so nobody's doing much about it. But let the unions come out and throw their weight behind rollbacks—they'll see the people stand up and take notice."

THE WORD was rollback. You had to dig for it, but the response was there. That is what the people are looking for—that, and the leadership to fight for it.

Up to now, that leadership has been provided by groups of valiant women—the housewives who have

to carry the brunt of the fight to put food on the table.

In Olean, N. Y., this week, a single housewife strode the main street with an angry picket sign. The whole town cheered her call for rollbacks.

In Newark, N. J., a group of women called "We, the Consumers" demanded rollbacks—and the City Commission had to give them a respectful hearing.

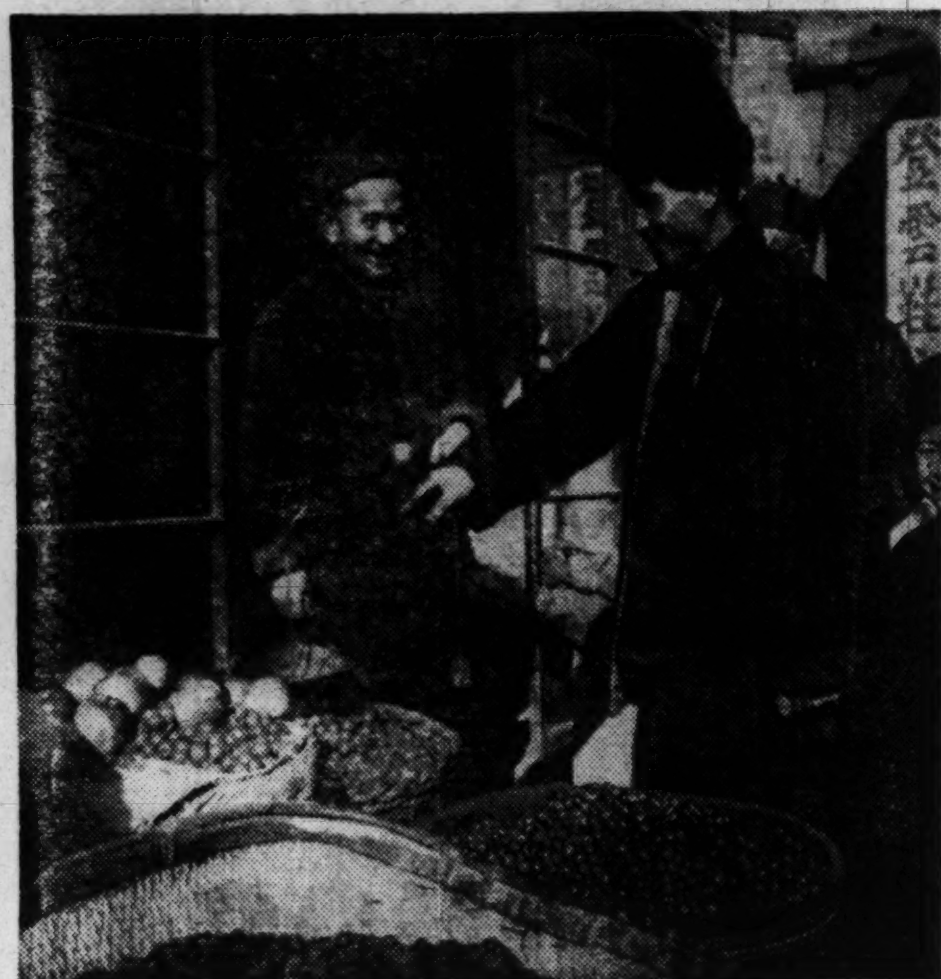
In Coney Island the women have formed a Housewives Committee Against the High Cost of Living. This week they put up tables in the streets and drew a warm response for rollback petitions.

They are the leaders—but they are the first to tell you they aren't enough.

In Monday's Daily Worker we'll tell you more about the Coney Island women, what they are doing to try to save their families from bankruptcy, and why they need the help of America's great labor movement in the fight for government-enforced lower prices.



Peasants near Peking thresh a bumper grain harvest. China still lacks sufficient farm machinery and most of the work is done by hand.



Wang Hse-Chang (right) was a former hired farm hand in Fenghsien County, Hopei Province. He is pictured in town buying fruits and candy for the spring festival.

China's Yearly Famine Licked by Land Reform

FOR THE FIRST TIME in their history the Chinese people now have enough to eat. Enough and to spare. This year China has a surplus of 34 million tons of grain. For a country where millions of people starved to death every year, the achievement is impressive.

Land reform was the answer. For today three out of four peasants own their own land. And the remaining will have theirs by the spring of 1952.

During the past 3,000 years of feudal rule the peasants had to give up 50 to 80 percent of their crops to the landlords. That has all ended and a great productive force has been released.

The freed peasants have played an important part in changing the face of the countryside. If one visited the isolated Taihang moun-

tain area in North China before the land reform, for example, one would have seen the trees stripped of leaves. The people had stripped the trees for food. Today flocks of cattle and sheep graze in the pastures. New brick homes have replaced the huts made of sorghum stalks and mud.

THE GOVERNMENT took drastic steps to ensure the nation's food supply. Transport from the farms to the cities was routed. Sixteen hundred miles of new rail-

Order Forcible Evacuation of Malay Families

SINGAPORE.

THE BIGGEST forcible evacuation of Malayan people ever undertaken by the British authorities was announced here.

It is taking place in the suburb of Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya, where 1,200 families, comprising 10,000 people, are to be uprooted at a rate of 160 families daily.

The area stretches for several miles and in its midst lies the village of Segambut, center of a thriving pottery and sawmill industry. The townspeople are being moved out by officials called "re-settlement officers," accompanied by police and the first battalion of the Suffolk regiment.

Families of Segambut are sent to Jinjang where they will live behind barbed wire.

PEKING.

ways were laid; rail freight speed was upped from three to 16 miles an hour; freight rates were reduced twice during the past eight months.

The peasants sell their excess grain to village cooperatives, which, in turn, dispose of the grain stocks to the state or exchange for cloth, soap, cigarettes, household goods, farm implements and fertilizer. Big items in this trade recently are window glass to replace the paper windows in the farm huts and silk, cotton and wool cloth. In North China, for instance, 800,000 bolts of cloth were sold in 1947. By 1950, this had jumped to 9,020,000 bolts.

ANOTHER government project has been flood control to guarantee farm production. Floods have been checked, and in 1950 only the Huai River overflowed. The water conservation program added nearly 500,000 acres to China's farmland. Today, more than five million people are engaged in flood control, dredging rivers, repairing dikes, or building canals and dams.

China's recent offer of one million tons of grain to India marks the brilliant success of the Chinese people in licking the age-old problem of hunger and starvation. From now on it is not a question of how to get enough to eat but of how to eat better.

WHAT THE NEW APARTMENTS ARE LIKE IN MOSCOW TODAY

They're usually 4 or 5 rooms. Kitchens are modern, play areas are equipped for kids.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

WHAT IS IT LIKE in a Moscow apartment? Since I live in one and have visited others, I can tell you. They usually have two, three, sometimes four rooms, but right off you have to add one room to the total because they don't include the spacious kitchen when describing a flat here.

Starting with the outside you'll almost always find white curtains, usually with fine lace work, on the windows. Invariably there will be plants and flower pots in the windows, sometimes ivy climbing around. The windows themselves are always double. Having spent a winter in Moscow we realize how useful that it. Just before the cold weather sets in, you'll see them putting up the windows; but you can still get plenty of fresh air from the "fortachka" or small window that opens out on hinges.

Characteristic are the individual balconies or verandas for each apartment. Walk down a busy shopping street like Petrovka and you'll see some one sitting out on his balcony reading a book while traffic and streams of people pass by down below. Green plants and flowers grow on many of these balconies.

THE FIRST THOUGHT they have here when designing living quarters is the children; so you'll find that every apartment house has a courtyard equipped as a playground. There you have sand-piles for the tots, see-saws, swings, parallel bars, sometimes a basketball court.

Central steam heating, electricity and gas came to Soviet cities only with the five-year plans which started in 1928. Even now, new natural gas sources are being expanded to bring gas to homes which never had them. For that matter, inside toilets with modern plumbing are something that came only after the revolution. The bathroom with shower, bath and sink is separate from the compartment with the toilet.

You don't need linoleum on our kitchen floor because it's tile, as are its walls and the floors and walls of the bathroom and toilet.

NEW HOUSES are built with incinerators or a small chute down which you throw the garbage. That rumble you hear in the yard is the big green truck with the enclosed circular top and sliding door, which collects the garbage.

When you get off the self-service elevator on our floor you enter

the apartment through the front door. In the kitchen there's a back door opening on another hallway down the house.

Furniture is usually more elaborately designed than the styles that have been developed in Sweden and Finland. There's much emphasis on complete bedroom, living room, dining room sets, with fancy dressing tables and large mirrors, also elaborate buffets and serving tables.

Prints by old Russian painters and modern Soviet artists are inexpensive and you see them in all apartments; also delightful fairy-tale scenes in the children's rooms. Equisite handicraft painting and carving decorate the cigarette boxes and vases you see around.

FISHBOWLS with tiny "gupies," goldfish and dozens of varieties I had never heard of are very common. Of dogs you see wire-haired terriers, scotties, French poodles, German police dogs and many which can't boast any pedigree. The cat sunning itself in the window is often a Siberian breed with a bushy tail, looking a little like Persians. The kids have all sorts of odd pets including rabbits, frogs, white mice and ground hogs.

The two types of Soviet refrigerator you see around are a small but very adequate model and a huge, deluxe type put out by the Stalin Auto Works.

What impresses a foreigner above all is that the entire apartment, with gas and electricity thrown in costs the Soviet citizen 30, 50, 70 rubles a month, or about three to five percent of one person's wages.

More and more workers have moved into modern apartments right near their factories—they've been built by the factory administration—the trade unions saw to that.

REJECT WAGE OFFER

LONG BEACH, Calif. (FP).—Failure of the Douglas Aircraft Co. to agree to retroactive pay was behind the overwhelming rejection of its latest wage offer by members of Local 148, United Auto Workers (CIO).

British Quakers to Visit Soviet

See Trip as Fostering World Peace

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON

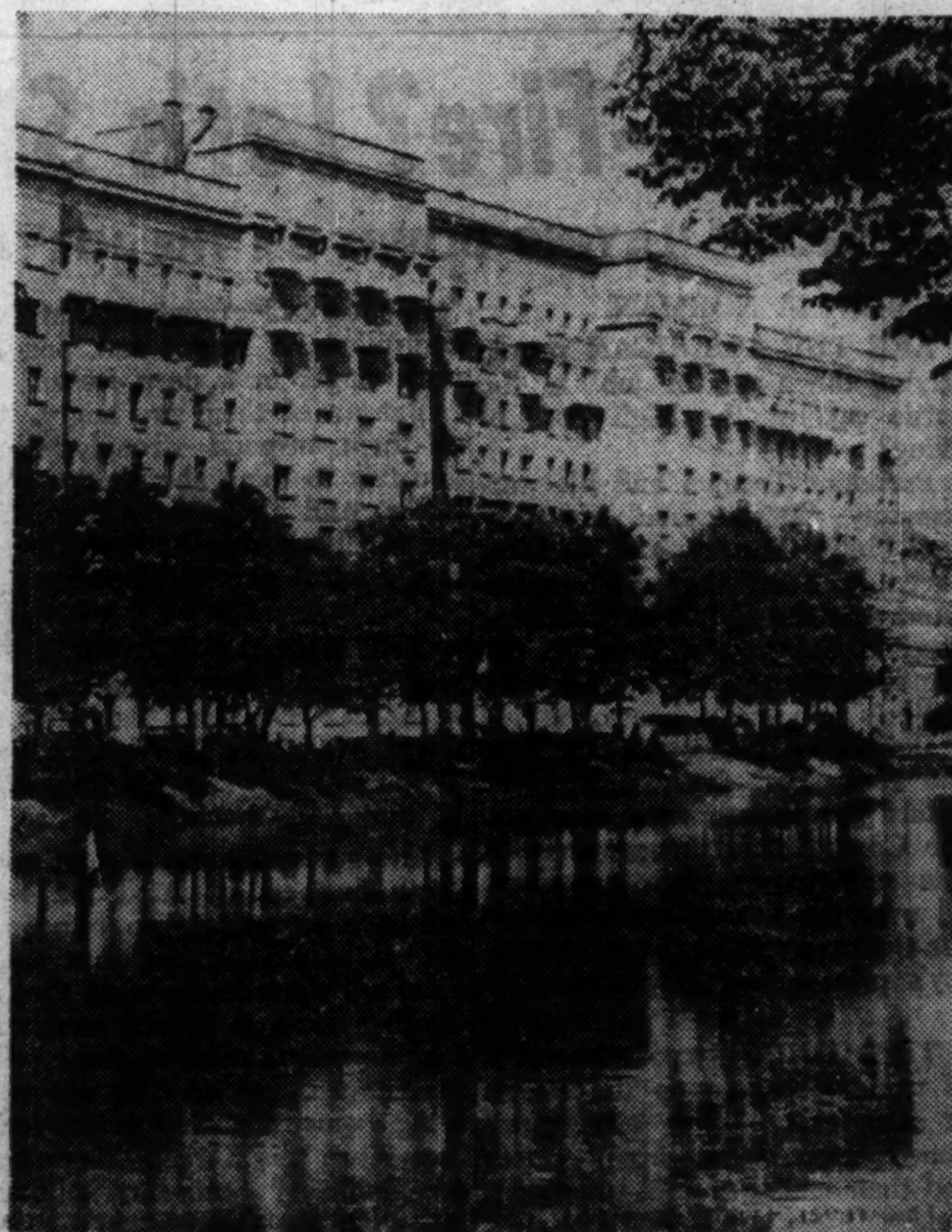
SEVEN QUAKERS, members of the Society of Friends, are to visit the Soviet Union for a two-week stay at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The mission includes Kathleen Lonsdale, chemistry professor at the University of London; Paul S. Cadbury, managing director at the big chocolate firm of Cadbury Bros.; Secretary Gerald Bailey and Chairman B. Leslie Metcalf of the Quakers' East-West Relations Committee; Frank Edmead of the Manchester Guardian; and E. Mildred Creak.

Major purpose of the visit, the Society of Friends said, is to help foster good will between the peoples of the USSR and Great Britain and to help strengthen prospects of world peace through east-west understanding.

"The Quakers are not political people," Bailey told a press conference here. "We have no Communists in our ranks, either open or concealed. The only idea behind our visit is that we want to promote peace, stave off the immeasurable evil of a third world war."

It is not inappropriate that since our purpose in going is the promotion of peace, our hosts should be the Soviet Peace Committee.



A new apartment on Chistye Prudy in Moscow.

OIL TRUSTS BOOST PROFITS WITH CUT IN WORKING FORCE

(Federated Press)

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"These figures simply mean that each employee is producing more for his company and should receive more pay. These 23 companies made a net profit after taxes of \$1.83½ per man hour of labor employed in 1949. In 1950, these companies made a net profit after taxes of \$2.07 per man hour of labor employed.

"These figures are slightly above the average pay of oil workers for those same years. So it can be safely said that each year each employee's labor resulted in slightly more net profit to the company than it did in wages for himself."

'Could Help Each Other,' British Unionists Say After Poland Trip

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON.

FIFTY-THREE British trade unionists, who have just spent two weeks in Poland as guests of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions, returned here full of enthusiasm.

At a press conference, miners, engineers, steel workers and others spoke glowingly of what they had seen. T. Cox, a shop steward, said the Poles were "getting along with reconstruction in a manner which can never be achieved under our present system."

Lewis Wright, a representative of the Amalgamated Weavers Union executive committee, said: "The people have freedom to worship... the delegates saw some churches packed with worshippers."

Bert Wynn, who represented

the Derbyshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, paid tribute to the way in which Polish miners are treated. William Hamilton, representing the shop stewards committee at the Glasgow Corp., was especially impressed by the fact that 96 percent of the workers are members of trade unions. He commented: "The people of Britain and Poland could help each other a lot."

The delegation was deeply moved by what it saw at the former Nazi concentration camp at Oswiecim (Auschwitz). This experience, they said, was ghastly and "as we laid a wreath in memory of the people who suffered and died at this place, it must have been felt by all that they would pledge themselves to prevent this bestial culture of fascist torture ever taking place again."

Bereaved Seaman Blasts Union-Haters

MUSKEGON.—Seaman Claude "Bud" Cripe, former UAW stalwart, got home too late on emergency leave from Japan. His wife was already dead.

From the depths of his grief, his union spirit became aroused. He took issue with a local news story which inferred that his return had been delayed by the strike of United Airlines pilots, who had been stalled two years in wage negotiations.

"It's impossible to blame the strike of the airline pilots," Cripe said. "My only delay from Japan to Chicago was the time it took to borrow money from the Red Cross and to make the bus trip from Fairfield Airstrip to Oakland. When I figure back at the difference in time zones between Michigan and the West Coast, it strikes me that Edith died while I was still 500 miles out at sea, so how could the pilots' strike have anything to do with it?"

"Bud" Cripe has been a member of UAW Local 403, 539 and 600.

Church Groups Join In Player for Peace

CHICAGO.—A prayer meeting for peace was held last week at the Congregation B'nai Shalom, bringing together representatives from many North Side churches and synagogues.

Marking the end of a year of the Korean war, the meeting was arranged by the North Side Chapter of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. Speakers were: the Rev. Joseph M. Evans of the Metropolitan Church and the Rev. Roger P. Oliver, Albany Park Lutheran Church.

"LOYALTY" OATHS

At the beginning of 1951, loyalty oaths by teachers were required in 22 states.

Charge Fascist Anti-School Plot

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The money of the nation's largest corporations and the voices of avowed fascists are behind the nationwide epidemic of attacks on the public school system.

This is the documented charge made here this week by the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, headed by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, nationally known Negro educator.

The commission was established by the National Education Assn., which held its convention here, and some of its findings were made public for the first time at the conclave.

"The campaign," Dr. Davis told a press conference, "is subtle and well organized. The people who direct it are well organized and well paid." The basic reason behind the attack, he said, is "taxes." The highest birth rate in the nation's history has created a school population that will require great school expansion. The owners of wealth fear the tax burden this will entail.

Dr. Davis' associates on the commission, including Dr. Richard B. Kennan, its secretary, and Dr. Virgil M. Rogers, superintendent of schools in Battle Creek, Mich., presented documented evidence in support of the general charge.

Reporters, noting that all groups involved were classified "on the extreme right," kept asking whether some "Communists" weren't involved in the attack on the schools. "To the best of my knowledge," Kennan replied, "the Communists have never appeared in any community, to attack the schools."

WOMEN WORKERS

About 18 million women workers were employed in the U. S. in 1950.

Two Surveys Show Rise Of Poverty in the U. S.

By JOHN B. STONE

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.

THE PROCESSES of U.S. culture still come up with amazingly frank exposures of some pet U.S. myths. For instance, this week in the capital two widely separated events challenged two carefully propagandized untruths about U.S. working men and women and

families. The explosive catalysts were Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, economist of Stanford University and the Public Affairs Institute, and Russ Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The myths that they exploded were these: (1) that the poor and middle income persons who make up the vast majority of the U. S. population are rolling in comparative luxury, and (2) that it is their income which constitutes the real inflationary threat to the U. S.

economy and therefore it should be taxed to pay for the cold war and mobilization while corporations go blandly on raking in the biggest profits in history.

THESE MYTHS have been nurtured carefully by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. This is to be expected, since their greatest excuse for existence is to perpetuate the high rate of profits. But the myths have also been perpetuated by President Truman, his secretary of the treasury, John Snyder, and his

Council of Economic Advisers.

That's why it may be hoped that two carefully documented exposures of these myths may by some fortunate chance persuade some people who should know better that they should change their tune and get Congress to tax those who can best afford taxation for a change.

Already the House has passed a tax measure which continues unfair discrimination against the little fellow and even adds to it. But Chairman Walter George of the Senate Finance Committee has announced that some \$2 billion can be cut from the House-passed bill which increased taxes by \$7.2 billion. Let's hope, in the light of the two exposes, that the Senate sees the light and makes the cut on the lowest ends of the income brackets instead of where the NAM and Chamber of Commerce wants them, at the top.

KREPS is professor of business economics in a university that is not known for any radical tendencies. His tax study, just published by the Public Affairs Institute, in a devastatingly brief and effective way presents the inescapable fact that if present mobilization taxation policies are continued, the U. S. productivity and military might be weakened.

The institute is backed by a number of labor and liberal organizations which are strong supporters of Truman. Perhaps Truman's economic advisers can be persuaded to lay off the nonsense about the mass of the people getting most of the income and get down to thinking about curbing profits.

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THREE-FIFTHS of U. S. families get only 32 percent of U. S. personal income. The other two-fifths get all the rest and it is there the taxes should be levied.

And what about "standards of living?" The lower 60 percent of American families account for only 40 percent of all expenditures.

Nixon takes as a representative case a manufacturing worker with a wife and two children. If he works 52 weeks he makes \$3,300 a year. The minimum living standard required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget calls for \$3,350 a year and does not provide for payment of income taxes, which already cost him \$120.

That budget allows him one overcoat every 6½ years, one topcoat in 10 years, five shirts and two pairs of shoes a year. His wife could have one cotton street dress a year; her wool one must last five years. Each of the family could go to 19 movies a year; have one newspaper a day. It is from this luxurious standard of living that the economic advisers would squeeze the cost of the cold war.

Says Nixon: "The least you can do in such a situation is relieve that family of paying \$120 in federal income taxes."



Hit Attacks on Honduras Unions

GUATEMALA CITY, July 11.—An appeal to workers of Guatemala to support the working class of Honduras which is deprived of the most elementary rights, was made here by Ventura Ramos, general secretary of the Section Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Party of Honduras.

"It is well known," writes Ramos, "that in Honduras there is no Labor Code or social security. The workday is more than 10 hours; railway employees work 80 to 100 hours a week. Democratic liberties do not exist; the right to free assembly and organization has been suspended since Gen. Carias took power in 1933."

Efraim Garay, train conductor, Emeterio Sarmiento and Leopoldo Poulanc, engineers of the Tela Railroad Company (a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co.) were arrested June 3 in the town of La Lima, headquarters of the railroad

company.

The "Yanqui" subsidiary plans to bring in workers from Salvador to replace trade union members.

U.S. Seamen Attack Brazilian Negro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By Mail).—The May 26 issue of the weekly Voz Operaria reports a case of inhuman white chauvinist cruelty.

While the U.S. ship Mormacland was tied up, waiting to unload, a group of sailors from the ship engaged a rowboat manned by a young Brazilian Negro, Durvalino Clementino, to take them back to the ship, agreeing to pay him 40 cruzeiros (U. S. \$2.18) for his services.

When they reached the Mormacland, however, the sailors refused to pay; when Clementino protested, they tied him up and attached him to a buoy in the water. Another ship, entering the bay later picked him up half dead.

Butter, Eggs, Milk Up 18%-31% Since Korean War Started

Three foods essential to good health—butter, eggs and milk—have soared from 18 to 31 percent in average price during the year of the Korean war, the New York City Department of Markets revealed this week.

Grade A eggs, selling at 63 cents a dozen July, 1950, have gone up 31 percent to 83 cents.

Milk climbed 23 percent, from 17 cents to 21 cents a quart.

Butter went up 18 percent, from 69 to 81 cents a pound.

The Department of Markets noted that these are not maximum prices charged for these commodities, but the average around town.

It was also reported this week that retail egg prices continue at present highs despite a cut of up to eight cents a dozen in wholesale markets.

GOV. STEVENSON REVEALS FLOOD OF MESSAGES ON BROYLES VETO

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Gov. Stevenson's veto of the Broyles thought-control bill this week brought a flood of congratulatory messages indicating the great breadth of the sentiment against this type of vicious "anti-communist" legislation.

The Governor said that the messages were 25 to 1 in favor of the veto. In a seven-page memorandum, the Governor issued brief quotes from the letters which came from clergymen, labor leaders, educators, professional people and from many organizations.

AMONG the communications were:

"It took a kind of political courage that is rare. . . ."—Robert Ross, Olan Advertising Company, Chicago.

"Reasoned opinion supports your veto, and popular opinion will do so later, if not already."—Edward J. Murphy, Springfield.

"While we are certainly opposed to communism, it has seemed to many of us that this bill was not the way to combat it."—Rev. Stanley P. Wiese, minister, Methodist Church, Mason City.

"Many of us are appreciative of the courage it requires to oppose such undemocratic measures in the face of the unreasonable position taken by the so-called patriotic organizations."—Charlotte Meyer, elementary school supervisor, Decatur.

"As the Department of Americanism officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a member of the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, may I commend you on your vote."—Charles S. Dougherty, judge, Municipal Court of Chicago.

"LIBERTY-loving citizens of this country will applaud. . . ."—Harry M. Fisher, judge, Circuit Court of Cook County.

"... Evidence of your . . . adherence to liberal values."—Jay W. Jensen, School of Journalism, University of Illinois.

"As the brickbats are thrown, remember that one of your distinguished predecessors, John Peter Altgeld, received a vicious attack on the pardons of the Haymarket group, but his reputation today is immense for his courageous and honest decision."—Walter Johnson, Department of History, University of Chicago.

"... An act of statesmanship."—Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, U. of C.

"THE PEOPLE are as much in need of protection from the breast-beating phony patriots as they are from the communists."—Floyd E. Thompson, attorney, Chicago.

"At our state convention, many of our members were so concerned about this bill and others of its type that we added to our legislative program an item stating opposition to legislation restricting democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and thought."—Mrs. Emory L. Kemp, president, Illinois State Division, American Association of University Women.

"The Social Action Department of the Galesburg Council of Churches, enthusiastically approves your veto of the transparently un-American Broyles Bill."—The Rev. Alan Jenkins, Galesburg, minister of the Central Congregational Church, chairman.

"YOUR comment is the very heart of our present problem when you say, 'We cannot suppress thought and expression and preserve the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.'"—The Rev. Morgan Williams, Kankakee, minister, First Methodist Church.

"I prayed that you would veto it. I think it was a vicious piece of legislation that could have been used as thought control."—The Rev. Francis W. Samuelson, Ha-

vana, minister of the First Methodist Church.

"Your veto has encouraged me . . . as a teacher who wants to help young people to ask unexpected questions and look for the answers."—Nancy Gossage, Evanson Township High School.

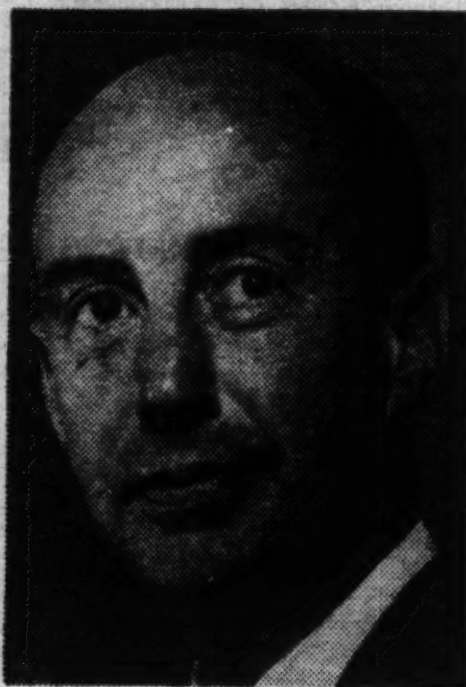
"IT IS indeed gratifying to find a public official in these days who has the intestinal fortitude and integrity to resist the encroachment upon the inalienable rights of the people."—Raymond Dennis, executive board, District 3, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

"We regard the Broyles Bill as another example of the hysteria being propagated by the promoters to draw the attention of the American voters from vital economic issues by a pseudo-patriotic parade."—James H. Andrews, Andrews & Andrews, attorneys, Kewanee.

"ADHERENCE to our fundamental standards of civil liberties and the reinforcement of individual liberty are of transcendent importance in this era of mass hysteria."—Max Swiren, attorney, Chicago.

"On behalf of the members of the United Steel Workers and myself . . . our great appreciation of your courageous action."—Raymond Sarocco, Harvey, subdistrict director.

"In these days of so much anti-communist hysteria, it is gratifying to see that some of our leaders



GOV. STEVENSON

can still keep the longer view of the values our democracy."—Mrs. Virginia Gaelzer, president, League of Women Voters, Highland Park.

"At the Synod of Illinois of the Presbyterian Church, USA, I have the privilege to speak against this unnecessary bill and it was voted accordingly."—The Rev. Joseph H. Connolly, Robinson, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church.

"MY SERMON this Sunday will commend you."—The Rev. Harold Wilke, Chicago, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed Church.

"Your courageous action will help allay the wild hysteria which is inciting so many of our people."—The Rev. Ralph Hall Colis, Chicago, minister of Lake View Methodist Church.

"The air is cleaner and better to breathe since your veto mes-

sage."—Mrs. R. S. Van de Woe-styne, Chicago, public affairs director, Young Women's Christian Association.

"The action of groups which encouraged the passage of this bill distressed me both professionally and personally."—Miss Marion I. Allen, former president of the Illinois State Association for Childhood Education.

AMONG those who sent similar messages were:

Robert M. Strozler, dean of students, University of Chicago; J. Walter Malone, Decatur, president of James Millikin University; Mrs. William H. Newberry, Alton; D. R. Blodgett, superintendent of Jacksonville Public Schools; Mrs. Arthur W. Cleveland, Campaign; the Rev. A. Ray Grummon, First Methodist Church, Springfield; F. H. Shuman, Morrison, Whiteside County Farm Bureau; Charles O. Parker, attorney, Chicago; Methodist Bishop J. Ralph Magee; Dr. James G. Miller, chairman, Department of Psychology, U. of C.; Frank L. Salsberger, Chicago; Michael Mann, executive secretary, Chicago Industrial Union Council, CIO; Ellen Lund, secretary, on behalf of the Chicago Chapter of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Also: Rabbi Morton M. Berman, Temple Isaiah Israel, Chicago; Mrs. Sanger Schulmann, Chicago school teacher; Agnes J. Holmes, on behalf of the executive board of the Chicago Area Association for Childhood Education; Russell W. Ballard, Hull House, Chicago; J. Howell Atwood, Knox College, Galesburg, president of the Midwest Sociological Society; Virgil J. Vogel, Chicago school teacher; the Rev. Carl D. Soule, Chicago, secretary for district and subdistrict conferences, Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church; Jaks H. Bennison, Chicago, research director, Retail Clerks Joint Council.

Also: Dr. Franklin C. McLean and Dr. Helen V. McLean, Chicago; Bernard A. Widen, DDS, Chicago; Marc A. Law, Chicago; George L. Perkins, M.D., Chicago; Northside Bert Roller chapter, American Veterans Committee, Chicago; Florence F. and Joseph R. Bohrer, Bloomington; John A. Lapp, president, City Club, Chicago; Samuel Laderman, president, International Chemical Workers Union, Local 241, AFL, Chicago; Dick Meyer, Chicago, chairman of Independent Voters of Illinois; Robert F. Fuchs, attorney, Chicago; Jerome J. Downey, attorney, Rockford; Thomas F. Dunn, Jr., Oak Park, member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

manno down once on the bail issue last September.

It slapped him down again the following October, when it ordered a Pittsburgh court padlock taken off the headquarters of the Communist Party which Musmanno had personally raided.

Another slap down came last month when the Supreme Court voided two of Musmanno's contempt citations against Hymen Schlesinger, defense attorney in the "sedition" trial. The judge's action was "detestable," the court said.

And in March, 1950, the court denounced Musmanno for expelling a woman citizen from the Allegheny County grand jury on the allegation of Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, that she was a "Communist."

This is the same Musmanno who praised Mussolini's gangsters when he was testifying against Onda, Dolsen and Nelson in the "sedition" trial last spring.

ATTORNEY SCHLESINGER asked the court in a formal petition last week to throw out the illegal "sedition" charges against him. The charges were made by the spy, Matt Cvetic, for the apparent purpose of disrupting the "sedition" trial defense.

Schlesinger's petition described the brutal treatment he received in prison the night he was arrested, when his shirt was ripped, his chest badly bruised and he was knocked about.

Pittsburgh Bakers Win 22-Cent Hourly Hike and 5-Day Week

PITTSBURGH. — A five-day strike of 2,000 AFL bakery workers won them a 15 percent, 22-cent-an-hour increase, retroactive to March 1, and a five-day work week, with a guarantee of an eight-hour work day. They had been on a week of 40 hours spread over six days. The wage hike is about seven

Blast Ban on UE Delegate To Europe

CHICAGO. — The membership of UE Local 1150 this week condemned the U. S. State Department for its refusal to grant a passport to the local's delegate to Europe, Ernest Judth, chief steward at the Goodman Mfg. Co.

Judth had been elected as a member of a trade union survey delegation which was to tour countries abroad at the invitation of the leading trade unions of Europe.

In a dramatic speech to the local membership meeting, Judth declared:

"I'm sure that if I had a gun on my shoulder and a uniform on my back, there would be no question about my going to Europe.

"But my passport has been refused because I am a peace-loving man who wants to go to Europe to see if there is anything that can be done to promote peace between the peoples of Europe and the United States."

THE LOCAL sent a strong protest to the Passport Division, demanding that it reverse its action. It was also decided to carry on a protest campaign among the rest of the local's membership in the shops.

The U. S. delegation included CIO, AFL and independent unionists, many of them rank-and-filers. The UE local pointed out that this marks a departure from many previous trade union delegations from this country which were mainly manned by the "big wheels" in the labor movement.

The local protested that its members were being denied the opportunity to receive a first-hand report on workers' shop and living conditions in other countries.

"We can only view the denial of this right by the Washington Passport division as an infringement of our civil rights and freedom of expression," a statement by the local declared.

Cyclops Walkout Ends

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa.—A three-week strike at Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. against speedup ended with the return to their jobs of the 2,200 production workers.

A union membership meeting approved the recommendation of CIO United Steelworkers District 16 Director John F. Murray to accept the company's offer to reinstate three electric furnacemen who had originally been fired for refusing to carry out job assignments which represented a speed-up. The three are to go back on the disputed work schedule, with their grievance to be acted on according to the usual contract procedure. An additional annealer, however, is to work with them.

The local had previously turned down an offer by the corporation to reinstate the three subject to a suspension of five days, although recommended by a staff representative of the union.

The company is engaged in the production of high-alloy steels for jet engines.

Witchhunters Seek To Raise Nelson's Bail to \$50,000

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH.—The witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno needed headlines badly last week. The papers had been giving a poor play to his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the State Supreme Court bench. So the judge demanded that Steve Nelson, injured Communist leader, whom he charged with "sedition" last year, put up \$50,000 bail—or go back to prison.

That made the headlines in the Hearst and Scripps Howard and Paul Block papers of Pittsburgh. Musmanno's persecution of a badly crippled man, who can't possibly travel, appears to have been received coldly by the public, however.

Nelson is now under \$10,000 bail, while he slowly recuperates from an automobile accident in Philadelphia with steel pins in a badly fractured leg. He is also suffering from a smashed knee cap and four other fractures and some internal injuries.

NELSON was severed from the "sedition" case last May after the accident, while the trial continues against Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen, his co-defendants.

The \$10,000 bonds were set last year by the order of the same Supreme Court to which Musmanno aspires. Musmanno loudly protested at the time.

Musmanno believes that the court should throw away the pri-

son key when Communists or other peace advocates are arrested. So Musmanno had Nelson's bail set at \$100,000 when he had the Communist leader arrested for opposing the Korean war last August. That was an utterly prohibitive figure. It meant that Nelson had to stay in jail until bail was reduced.

Now Musmanno wants the high court to reverse itself and to violate the Bill of Rights provisions by quintupling the bail to \$50,000.

THE SUPREME COURT has not yet given its answer. Records, show, however, that it has already slapped Musmanno down four times during his crusades for witchhunting headlines to help his political ambitions.

The high court slapped Mus-

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SECTION 2

'Premature' Anti-Fascists

Fifteen years ago, on July 17, 1936, Francisco Franco launched war against the Spanish Republic. Franco's victory brought World War II closer. The men who fought to stop that victory—like Robert Thompson and John Gates—are now persecuted or imprisoned while Franco's supporters—like Sen. Pat McCarran—are honored.

By HARRY RAYMOND

ON JULY 17, 1936, four months after Hitler violated the Locarno Pact by pouring his Nazi troops into the demilitarized Rhine-land zone, the fascist General Francisco Franco launched in Morocco an armed rebellion against the government of Republican Spain. The counter-revolution spread to continental Spain, engulfing the nation in nearly three years of bloody civil war which destroyed the republic and established a violent fascist dictatorship which is still enslaving the Spanish people.

But Spain, which became the rehearsal stage for the horrible holocaust of war into which Hitler and Mussolini later plunged the entire world, did not need to fall to the fascist butchers. The Spanish people held the line there for world democracy just fifteen years ago. A united democratic world could have destroyed fascism then.

It was on July 18, 1936, that the gallant Spanish Republican Army, the workingmen and women and republican farmers of Spain defeated the fascist insurgents at the gates of Madrid.

From that embattled city the call went out then to the democratic people of the world warning that their freedom was being challenged by the fascists on Spanish battlefields.

Madrid stood under siege. Hitler and Mussolini sent in their troops, tanks, artillery and planes to save their partner Franco. Madrid was a brave fortress of democracy under the Nazi-fascist aerial bombardment begun Aug. 24, 1936. The fascists gained control in Cadiz, Huelva, Seville, Cordoba and Granada. Later Toledo fell; then San Sebastian and Irun.

'They Shall Not Pass'

But the army of the Spanish people fought on. "They shall not pass!" was the Republican battle cry.

"We will hold. But we need your aid." That was the message flashed to the democratic people of all nations.

But the governments of the U. S., Britain and France replied with a "neutrality agreement" which amounted to a blockade of the Spanish Republican ports and strengthened the fascist-triple alliance against world democracy.

Aid did come to Spain, however. In cities and in the countryside across the

U. S. young American men sought to volunteer their services in the Spanish Republican Army. The State Department denied them passports to travel to Spain. But 3,000 young Americans went to Europe with passports marked "not good for Spain," traveled on foot across the lofty Pyrenees, formed the famous Abraham Lincoln Brigade and were the first Americans to enter the armed struggle against fascism.

They joined with volunteer anti-fascists from the Soviet Union, England, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, the Latin-American nations and groups from all over the world who made up the international volunteer Republican brigades.

Fifteen hundred young Americans gave their lives on the Spanish battlefields. Among them were the heroic commander Dave Doran, the Young Communist and the newspaper writer Ben Leider, a Communist whose exploits as a pursuit plane pilot against Goering's speedy Heinkel bombers won international acclaim.

Franco's Other Victory

Among those who distinguished themselves in the field were John Gates, who rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Lincoln Brigade, and Lincoln Brigade battalion commander Robert Thompson, twice wounded. Later, as a U. S. Army sergeant, Thompson won the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in the New Guinea campaign against the Japanese.

While the foreign offices of the great



JOHN GATES, editor of The Worker, is pictured in New York shortly after his return from Spain.



ROBERT THOMPSON, pictured in Spain in the uniform of an officer of the Spanish Republican Army.

capitalist nations marked time, men like Gates and Thompson stood with their Spanish comrades to stem the tide of on-rushing fascism. When the capitalist rulers failed to act, Hitler took over Austria, March 11, 1938. A month earlier King Carol of Rumania abolished parliament and proclaimed a fascist corporate state. Later that year, in October, Gen. von Leeb's Nazi troops marched into Czechoslovakia in accord with the infamous Chamberlain-Hitler-Daladier-Mussolini agreement in Munich.

The anti-Jewish decrees were clamped down in the Hitlerized areas. In Asia Japanese troops occupied Canton and Hankow. Hitler levied a fine of a billion marks on the Jewish people of Germany. Franco restored citizenship and property to ex-King Alfonso.

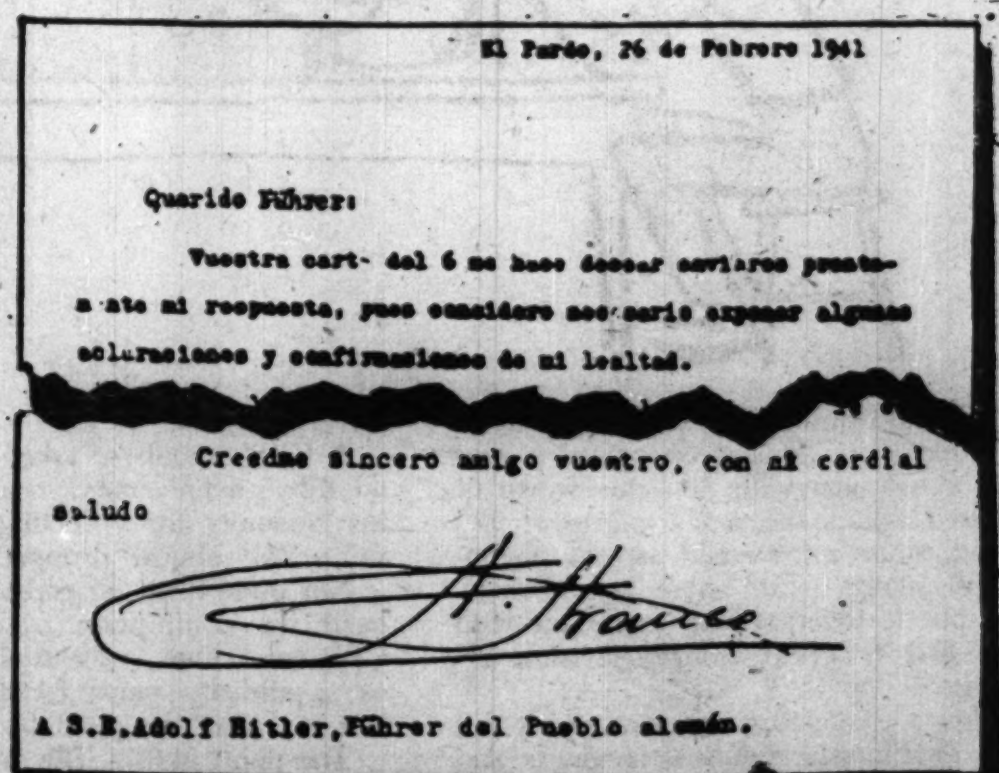
This terrible prelude to World War II ended when the brave line of Spanish Republicans and international volunteers was thinned and worn down by world fascism bolstered by the Munich policy. Madrid fell, March 28, 1949.

Franco bragged of "total victory" the next day when Spain's 52 provincial capitals fell.

Finally, when Hitler launched his all-out effort, and the wisdom of the anti-Franco fighters in Spain was dramatically confirmed apologists for the Munich policies, in a cynical reproach, began referring to Gates and Thompson and the 3,000 other Americans who fought in Spain as "premature anti-fascists."

This "premature anti-fascism" was later ironically termed a "crime" by the Federal prosecutor and the court in the trial of the eleven national Communist leaders. Franco had good reason then to cheer and also when the Supreme Court signed the mandate ordering imprisonment of Gates, Thompson and their nine colleagues of the Communist Party's national committee. And Franco could boast another victory when the U. S. Senate named his chief booster in America, Sen. Pat McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Gen. Franco, the butcher of the Spanish people, meets with Hitler.



Franco is pictured in Berlin in November, 1940, as he bade a fond farewell to Hitler after several days of conferences. A later letter to Hitler (above) dated Feb. 26, 1941 while Hitler was at war with the democracies, said that "the destiny of history has united you with myself and with the Duce in an indissoluble way." The letter ended with "a cordial salute from your sincere friend."

World of Labor

'Explaining' The Flop Of The Marshall Plan

By George Morris

THERE IS A GREAT deal of discussion going on currently on both sides of the Atlantic on whether the Marshall Plan, now in the fourth year, and the whole program of hitching the "western" world to the kite-tail of American imperialism, is a success. This, it must be remembered, was the issue over which the labor unions of much of the world were divided and disoriented. In our country it brought a split in the CIO and ultimately the expulsion of about a fourth of its membership.

On a world scale, a substantial section of the World Federation of Trade Unions was split away to become the base of the "Marshallized" International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions now in session in Milan, Italy.

'Business Week' (McGraw-Hill) of June 30, for example, finds it necessary to editorialize on the election results in Italy and France as it may have to do on the subsequent election in Finland, where the Communists also scored heavily.

This major voice of American business asks, "Where, we may ask, are the democratic (sic) gains that we expected from billions of dollars of economic aid?" The taxpayers, says 'Business Week,' who are now



asked to come across with another \$8,500,000,000 (for arms) "are entitled to some assurance" that this donation will produce results. The magazine then proceeds to give that "assurance."

"We would like to reduce the Communist vote, of course," we are told, but that won't come until "many elections" pass, and we must be prepared to "help our allies" fight Communism for "10, 15, perhaps 20 years." The magazine consoles itself with the belief that had it not been for Marshall Plan billions, the Communist vote would have been even bigger.

Thus, those who are now forced to admit that their line of "stopping Communism" with billions is a flop are now shouting that four years isn't enough. "Perhaps 20 years" will do it. And workers are expected to welcome the perspective of a whole generation of war economy and continually threatening war.

Especially revealing, however, is an article in the July 9 issue of the liberal New Republic, by Michael Curtis, of the influential New Chronicle of London. Curtis complains of an "Atlantic Curtain" that he insists must be torn down by the mounting European hatred of America is to be effectively combatted.

"The pet phrase of U. S. isolationists used to be, 'America is being dragged into war on the heels of imperialist Britain,'" writes Curtis. "Nowadays the cry of our own left wing (he means all left of the Attlee-Morrison group) is 'Britain is being dragged into war at the heels of imperialist America.'"

He says friends of his who addressed factory gate meetings were "set back by the battery of anti-American questions."

In the past, much of the suspicion of America came from business forces who feared U. S. competition. But

today the U. S. and the White House are the "spiritual home" of British business, writes Curtis, while "anti-Americanism is on the whole most marked on the left among the 'intellectuals' and the working people."

What is Curtis' remedy? He wants a stream of American labor delegations to invade Britain "in tens of thousands" to tell British workers what it is that "makes America tick." He also thinks that American union groups would also help convert the "doctrinaire socialists" to the AFL-CIO type of thinking. He promises "revolutionary" results if those visitors to England are "carefully chosen" and their trips "intelligently planned."

It is quite understandable why Curtis feels as he does. Since the Marshall Plan began, not a single important Communist was removed from leadership of British unions. On the contrary, Communists and others on the left won leadership in some of the major organizations. As this is written, they are challenging Marshallite control of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, second largest and most important in Britain.

Those in Europe who threw in their lot with Wall Street's fortunes must be in a sorry mess if they have to draw on American labor leaders for ideological help. A proposal like Curtis' shows they are bankrupt. The workers are turning away from them as they see that the Marshall Plan has brought them to the brink of war, and has lowered their living standards.

Such labor delegations wouldn't have the slightest effect on the leftward trend in Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Finland and other lands. But many of our delegates, I am sure, would return (as some have) better educated on what Wall Street imperialism means in this world and more ready to fight it.

And Along Came Killy

While two big television corporations were battling over color video rights an obscure New Jersey mechanic produced color TV at a cost of four bucks. Killy's work was hushed up—but quick. Question is: How many more Killys are there in our country and how much more could they produce under a different economic set-up?

By JOHN F. NORMAN

COLOR television is here, they tell us. Loud sing the cuckoos, and from here on in Hopalong will have roses in his cheeks. CBS's publicity geniuses are busy turning the coaxial cable into a running bowline around the nation's pocketbook. But they haven't said a word about Killy.

That would be Forest W. Killy of Roselle, N. J. Remember him? For a while there, back in January, 1950, he was America's Sweetheart. Mine, anyhow.

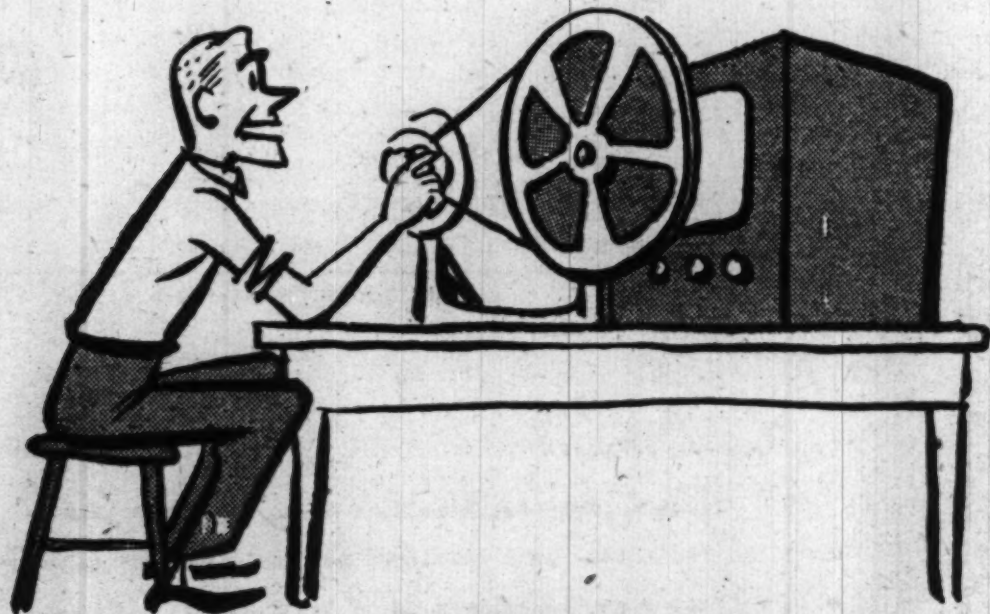
In case it slipped you, Killy is the

locked in controversy over a "practical" method of producing a color television receiver. The U. S. Government, no less, had been holding hearings on the question. At a cost of thousands of dollars, a "dream" color rig was built for President Truman—the only color TV set in America at the time.

And along came Killy.

'We Almost Dropped Dead'

Engineers went out to Roselle to investigate. The thing was simple, it didn't cost much more than a pair of lambchops and it worked. Killy was not impressed. "It's easy," he said.



28-year-old Roselle electrician who stood the television industry on its ear a year and a half ago with 30 cents worth of colored cellophane, a few pieces of plywood, some screws and an old phonograph motor (cash value four bucks). He put it together and came up with the first practical color television receiver in the U. S. A.

For a staggering moment, Killy hit the headlines. America laughed, and slapped its knee, and loved him only a little less than the Brinks bank robbers.

You see, for months two giant corporations, CBS and RCA, has been

"Everybody can do it."

A CBS executive, asked to comment on Killy's achievement, nearly reclaimed his humanity for a fleeting second. He said: "We almost dropped dead."

Not quite dead, of course. Killy, who built his contraption somewhat along CBS color lines, was used for a while as a publicity pawn for the CBS bid. But that isn't the point.

The point is that Killy, and many another worker like him, is really the man behind this "American know-how" stuff the NAM is always talking about. The gentlemen who control RCA and CBS wouldn't know their oscillator, let us



say, from a hole in the ground.

You can be sure RCA and CBS aren't going to let Killy's color wheel out on the market for any \$4.30. RCA has held a patent for years on a lifetime radio tube, developed by some nameless RCA technician—and locked up by the giant radio corporation because it would cut deep into company profits. Killy is lucky he hasn't been called in by the Un-American Committee.

How far couldn't America's Killys go if they weren't held back by a profit system controlled by cold-eyed bankers whose only interest is a swift buck at the people's expense? You can find one answer to that in Soviet production figures, which keep going up, and Soviet prices, which keep going down.

In the Soviet Union, where the Killys run the country, there aren't any big

business profiteers around to "drop dead" when a worker comes up with a new technique for progress. Everybody—including Killy—is the gainer.

That's socialism. It means unlimited progress for the people, and real development of individual initiative for the common good. Maybe Killy doesn't know that, yet. One of these days he and millions of other American workingmen and women will.

It'll work as simply as Killy's color wheel. And the Big Business executives aren't going to like that, either. Like the lifetime radio tube, Wall Street's boys are doing their best to lock it up. But they don't stand a chance.

You see, there is no private patent for socialism. As Killy said of his color receiver—"Everybody can do it!"





Life in a Soviet Factory

By JOSEPH CLARK

The Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR.

THE first thing that strikes you when you enter the grounds of the Caliber Instrument Works of Moscow is how green it is all over. There are acres of shade trees, orchards, flower gardens, country walks, hot houses. Then you see a playing field where a football (soccer) game is in progress. You notice the big brick apartment houses surrounded by gardens and trees and finally you spot the numerous factory buildings themselves. In the gardens and at the entrances to the factory you notice statues, monuments to workers of the plant who were heroes in the war against fascism. Along the walks there are large portraits of men and women who are the heroes of today—factory workers decorated as heroes of labor, people who have made innovations in production.

One of the workers whose picture can be seen on the grounds is 36 years old Nikolai A. Rossitsky, chief foreman of a day shift in a shop making micrometers. The short, solidly built fair-haired foreman escorted me around his shop and soon we were chatting first with this worker, then another.

"Every one of them here is a Stakhanovite," Rossitsky said to me exuberantly, pointing all around him. Engineer R. Y. Lifshitz who was with us interrupted to explain that Rossitsky got a Stalin prize for training these workers, for helping them all to become highly qualified mechanics and for organizing their work in such a way that the burden of its drudgery was eliminated while skilled productive labor became the rule. Rossitsky came here as an apprentice nearly 20 years ago. Today he's not only an honored worker, but he was elected a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

A Worker From New York

I was startled when an elderly working man walked over to us, listened for a moment and began to converse with me in fluent English. "Won't you come over and see one of the machines I've invented," he asked. He explained that he had emigrated from Tsarist Russia to America in 1911, worked as a lathe operator in New York shops, and returned here in 1917, year of the revolution.

The machine he showed us worked

Our Moscow correspondent visits a big plant and talks with the workers about conditions, wages, vacations, housing and all the other things that concern all workers in all lands.

automatically—but he stopped it and began operating it manually to demonstrate his invention. He inserted a piece of shaped metal, turned a wheel and a finely calibrated micrometer popped out. "We used to turn out 55 of these a day, but with this machine it has been increased to 4,000," he said. "Now come over and see another machine I've developed," he continued. It turned out there were three altogether; each one had improved production, made work easier and turned out more products at the same time.

We moved on and met 24-year-old Vladimir V. Utkin, whose machine was turning out a horse-shoe shaped micrometer. It was a brand new clean looking, automatically operating ma-

chine. Rossitsky introduced us and said: "That machine does the work of six men who worked on the same production before, using an older type machine. Utkin here designed the new one, presented his sketches to the engineers and it was finally turned out in a machine building plant. He got a Stalin prize for that."

Along with the medal there was a 50,000 ruble cash payment. I asked Utkin, a boyish looking, slender smiling person what he did with the money. "We've completely refurbished our apartment," he said. "And we're going south for a month's vacation." I asked him who "we" were and he said, his wife, a little boy and another on the way.

"No one is out of a job because of Utkin's new machine," Rossitsky hastened to explain. People are just transferred around and production keeps going up. "This shop itself turns out twice as much in a single month now, than it did in all of 1940," Rossitsky added. At this point I asked Rossitsky what he did with the 50,000 rubles he got with his Stalin prize. "I bought an automobile," he replied, but like Utkin they still have most of the money.

Shifts For Peace

The fact that all the workers in the shop are Stakhanovites means that their wages have doubled just in the recent period.

Wherever we stopped and to whom ever we spoke in this shop there was always a story of some technical improvement; something that made the conveyor work more efficiently; a red light that flashed automatically to warn the operator, or a better machine.

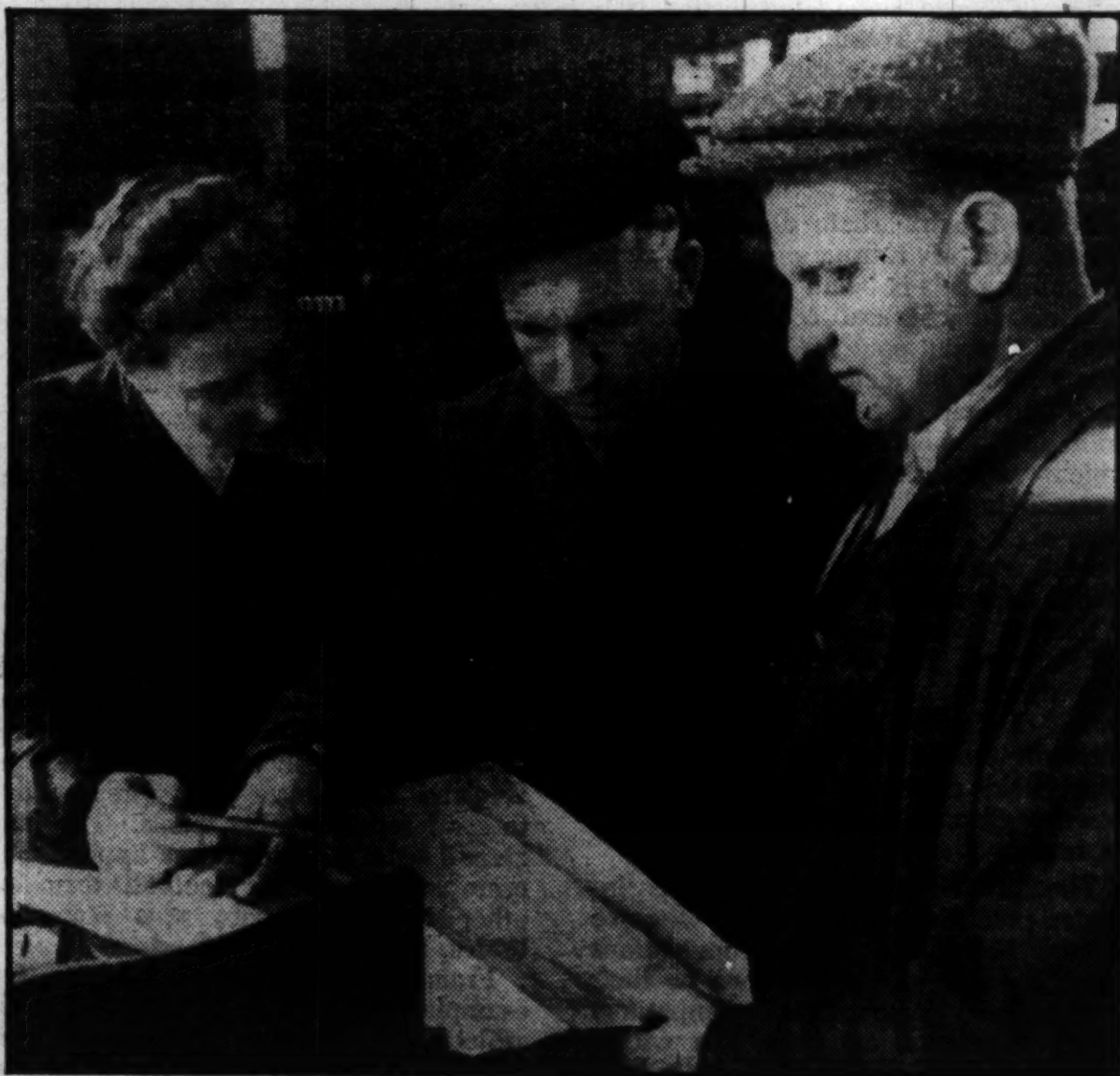
In all the shops I visited, I was impressed with the lack of strain or tension among the workers. Many of the shops had so many plants and flowers around you could hardly see the machinery. Leaving Rossitsky's shop I looked up again at the banner strung across the entrance proclaiming that it was working "shifts for peace." And the music carried by the loudspeaker in the next shop we visited, where women workers were testing micrometers, was a song, "For Peace."

I asked one of the young women where she learned her trade. In the school at this very plant she answered. "But I'm not finished studying," she added, "I really want to be an engineer." She had taken her vacation early this year she told me, fifteen days in a Rest and Recreation resort about 75 miles from Moscow.

Before saying good bye to Rossitsky I asked him if there was anything he would like to say to American workers. "Yes, indeed," he replied. "I was a delegate to the second world peace congress in Warsaw. I saw the American delegation there. I saw that American workers, the plain people of your country, want peace just as we do. I think they want friendship between our two peoples because that will be a guarantee of world peace. We have nothing against the American people." He paused for a moment, then added: "Tell them the truth about what you have seen here." I assured him I would.

In another shop where bigger instru-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



Soviet steel workers go over plans in a mill.

As We See It

A Prudent Man Who Wanted to Stay Out of Trouble

By Milton Howard

A LETTER CAME TO ME from Germany the other day. I could see immediately who had sent it to me. It was a fine old lady I had met, one of those strong-looking motherly women who do so much endless labor and bear so much trouble in this world. She looked like Schumann-Heink, the great German singer, with a splendid large head, beautiful eyes, human kindness looking out of them.

Some soldier friends and I were strolling down a lane near the Rhine River near the cozy river town, Bad Godesberg. The war had ended in Europe. We saw a fine orchard and were staring hungrily at the hanging fruit. She came out of the farm house and said easily, "Would you like some, my sons?" On her invitation, we went into the farm house. It was plain but ordered, cared for with loving hands. The large picture of a smiling man, in his thirties, was the most prominent feature. Our talk, of course, was lame, awkward. Our German wasn't too fluent. Besides, we were strangers



in more ways than one. The smiling man—her son—was wearing the uniform of the Hitler army, the killers who carried terror everywhere they went. Yet the woman was without hate, without malice, a mother.

I BROACHED THE SAME QUESTION we always asked when we got the chance to talk with goodly people: "Why did you do the things Hitler told you to do? How did decent people endure it? Why didn't someone say something?"

"Yes," she said, "there were bad things. My boy was not bad. He knew it was not all good. But I told him always to be careful. He was a careful boy. He didn't want trouble, only to be the man on the farm, to take care of the fruit trees and the animals."

The motherly woman told us of her son. It came out in the rushing words of someone who had long missed the heart-ease of unfettered talk about those we love. He was always a careful and prudent boy. Not like some of the wilder ones in the town, always running after girls, talking politics without caring who was listening. Even before the Nazis took power, he was like that. When all Germany was seething with political storm, when the older people watched with dismay the swift cancer-like swarming of the young brutes dancing like savages around bonfires, her boy was careful and prudent. Why get into trouble? Why bother with dirty politics which is all a lie anyhow?

"When Hitler came we were worried at first," she said. "Would it bring bad things to us? But it

wasn't bad for us. We heard of the bad things the Jews were doing to Germany, but we didn't believe all of it. There are bad people in all groups. Naturally, if a Jew was bad he should be punished."

She talked on, innocently, speaking her good heart and breathing some of the vileness of the Hitlerites without any awareness at all.

"My boy," she said proudly, "did not go with those others shouting and threatening people. They wanted him, but he wanted to be careful as he always was. They knew his grandfather and so they didn't bother him much after the first few times. They could see he was a good German and he worked hard on the farm for Germany."

She showed us his letters. Photos from Greece. Pictures of a handsome, good-natured fellow standing in front of the Acropolis in Athens. He sent home many souvenirs to mother. Not too expensive, but always careful and prudent, even in the army.

"Your mamma will like to see you when you come home," she said to me. "Mammas always love to see their sons after a war."

"You will see your son, too," I replied.

"No," she said, her face growing colder. "He died on the Eastern Front. They don't know where. He has no grave even." She didn't cry or show anything of her heart's wound that would never heal. But all I could do was to look at the face of the prudent, careful young fellow who didn't want to get into trouble or bother with politics, and think of him as a corpse frozen in the snow a thousand miles from home.

Student Olympics--for Peace

With German youth as the proud hosts, the world's biggest international sports meet shapes up in Berlin as a preview to the 1952 Olympic Games and a symbol of friendship and peace.

By LESTER RODNEY

THE biggest international sports event in history next to the Olympic Games will take place in Berlin from Aug. 6 to 15—and it's for peace! It's the 11th annual World University Summer Games, often called "The Student Olympics," and it's going to run right along with the third World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace.

The audience for these pre-Olympic tests of athletes from all over the world will be the 25,000 youth and students from 80 countries—including our own country—and approximately two million



OLGA GYARMATI, holder of the Olympic and World University titles for long jump, shown in the finish of the women's hurdles at the last games in Budapest. She is one of the champs to participate in this year's games.

German youth who will be at the Festival.

The last "Student Olympics" were held at Budapest, Hungary, in 1949 together with the Second Youth Peace Festival. Nine hundred and thirty-four athletes from 16 countries took part, set 36 new world university records, a flock of European records and one world record. Many athletes who took part in and scored points in the 1948 Olympics at London participated. The Berlin games will similarly be a partial preview of the 1952 Olympic Games, which will be held next year in Helsinki, Finland.

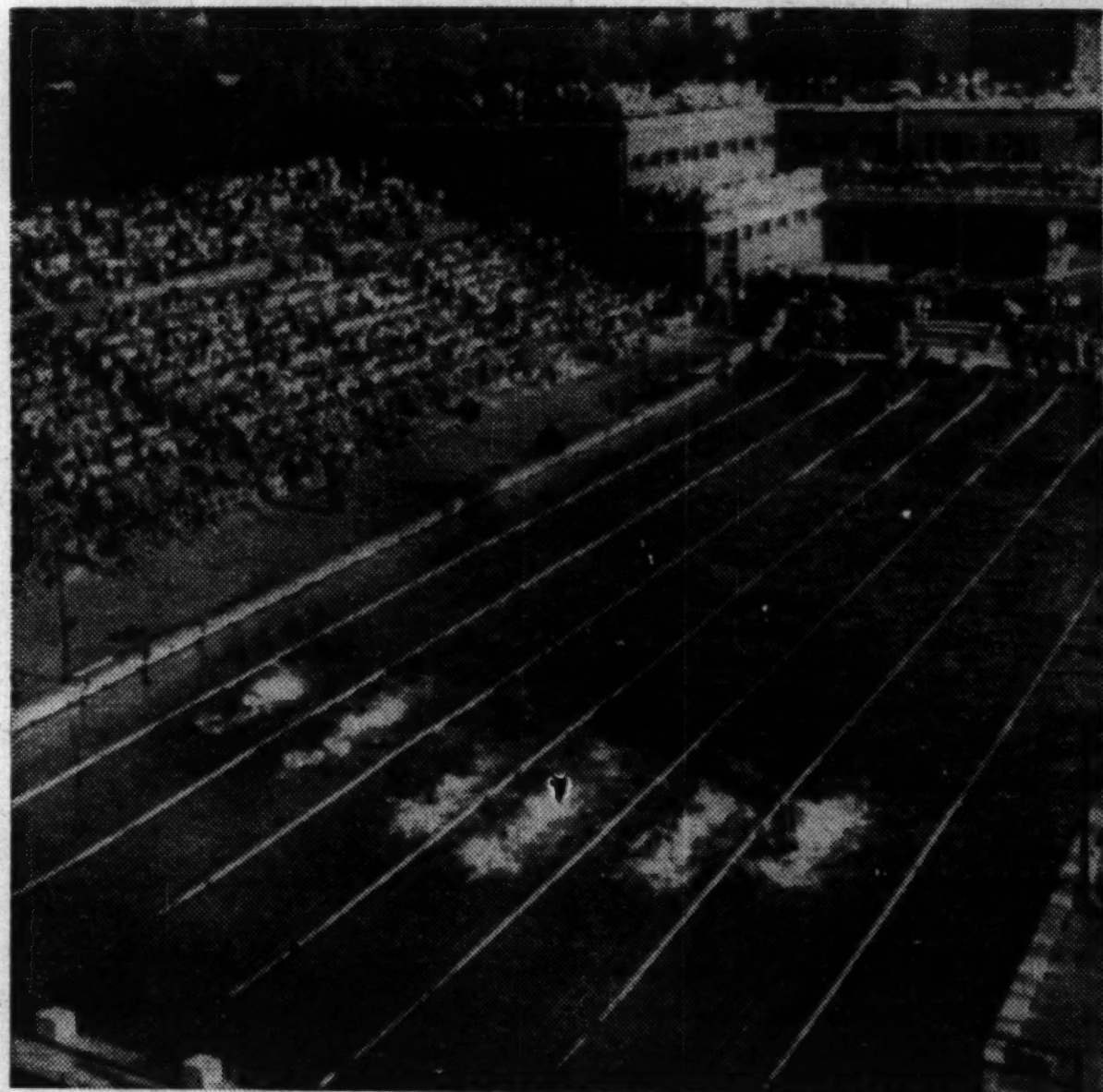
Berlin is in a dither of activity preparing for the big event. German youth, not so long ago regimented for two world wars, are now proud and happy to be the hosts at an event for brotherhood, peace and friendship for the young people of the entire world.

Just a few days after the International Union of Students voted to hold the games in Berlin, an organizing committee was set up in the German capital. University students, along with members of the democratic Free German Youth, shot into enthusiastic action in constructing new grounds, stadiums and arenas in time for the games.

In the Friedrichshain district, for example, one of Europe's most modern swimming pools is being rushed to completion. It will seat 5,000 spectators around a main pool 50 by 20 meters, plus a 20 by 20 meter diving pool. For track and field, a new stadium is being built in the Brenzlauer Berg district which was devastated by the war. Accommodating 40,000 spectators, it will have eight basketball courts, eight volleyball courts, a cinder track and all facilities for running and jumping events.

Rowing events will be held on the old Olympic course in Berlin-Grunau. The opening ceremony, including the march of students of 11 lands, will take place in the Walter Ulbricht Stadium which holds 60,000. Ample training and practice grounds for all contestants will be ready.

The list of sports competitions includes practically all the main Olympic events. In addition, teams from various countries will give exhibitions of their own national pastimes. All competitors will be students, and amateurs within the definition of the International Olympic Committee.



The swimming competitions at the University Games held in Budapest

Many countries are taking part for the first time. Student organizations in Ireland, India, Ecuador, Colombia, Indonesia, Brazil and others have expressed interest. All European countries except for those under fascism will be represented. There will be great interest in the performances of the students of the Soviet Union, as a partial preview of the Olympic participation of the USSR next year. In China, nationwide competitions recently decided on the composition of the student athletes to go. With financial help from students of other lands, competitors from several parts of Africa will take part in the games. Famous European universities like the University of Florence in Italy, and Oxford in England are abuzz with preparations to send representative teams. The basketball team of Oxford has applied, for example, the soccer football team of other English schools, plus many in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

From the University of Florence, for example, the goal is to send 14 track athletes, 12 swimmers, 13 wrestlers, four weight-lifters and teams for both the men and women volleyball and basket-

ball tournaments. Six trainers will accompany this contingent.

So it goes all around the world as college students, who want peace, love sports, and realize that the first is the prerequisite for the continuation and expansion of the second, set their sights on Berlin.



Emblem of the XI World University Games.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

Ford Workers Speed To a Big Layoff

DETROIT.

Editor, The Worker:

Any day they are liable to lay us off, at Ford's (Local 600), but in the meantime we are being speeded up like mad.

I am a tool grinder in the tool and die unit and we are doing at least twice as much work as we used to do. One man setting up and sharpening cutters, going from machine to machine.

The committeemen tell you to do a day's work—no more, no less. But when you get shoved from job to job, especially after the job is down, there is bound to be pressure on you constantly.

On the whole we have very good committeemen but when you have leadership that works with the bosses it is pretty hard to do anything, I guess. I am referring to the top leadership, Reuther & Co.

And to top it all off we really had a campaign going, to get more money, as we are underpaid (who isn't?). But now I see that they have turned the matter over to the International—goodbye raise!

While I am writing I would like to mention something about this Supreme Court decision regarding the Communists.

I certainly hope that labor will all get busy to reverse that ruling before it is too late. I was just thinking the other day what is going to stop the companies from deciding they can't afford to pay vacations and overtime and all the other stuff we have won by fighting. Remember at one time or another all those gains were called Communist. And, when they outlaw the Communist Party, anybody that puts up an argument can be put in jail as a Communist. We have the lessons of Germany, Japan and Italy before us. Surely we won't make the same mistakes.

Personally, I am for going all-out to join the Communists to fight the fascists (as we did once), not to join the fascists to fight the Communists as (Brother) Carey wants to do. And I think the time has come when we will have to make up our minds which way we are going. FORD WORKER.

'Promotion' at Henry Ford's

DETROIT

Editor, Shop Correspondence

It is regrettable that some of the Iron Foundry workers have worked 20 to 30 years in the employment of the Ford Motor Co. on production. Now the company has seen fit to take them off of production and place them on what they call non-production, and is now abusing them for not doing the work of two men. Some of the men work in the toilet. That is called clean-up work, because that type of work is in the clean-up department. Some of these men have to serve from 500 to 2,000 men each day. The shift foreman and the foreman over the employees, and the superintendent are abusing these men almost daily because they are not able to keep up with this work. They are adding more work from time to time. This means that we are doing more work for less pay, than if we were on production.

These men are asking for an investigation and the foremen are attempting to make them quit before the arrival of their pension date. You cannot blame some men if they are absent from work when you consider eight hours of hard work in dust and smoke and sometimes gas. You are overworked and underpaid and not even allowed 10 minutes time to wash up. That is why the company attempts to punish a worker when he is off for two or three days. They think in terms of their profit. In the last get-together meeting, we had some of the workers mention that they were going to get our president to petition the city of Dearborn to see if it's a crime for Negroes to live in Dearborn. Since they work there, we feel that it is only right that they live there also.

Ford Foundry Worker

SEND YOUR SHOP LETTERS TO THE WORKER FOR THIS PAGE

To Our Correspondents:

If you don't see a shop correspondence page in the next issue of The Worker the reason will be solely the neglect of our correspondents to write. For more than two months we had what seemed like a fine start. Many shops workers wrote us how happy they were to see the page. Numerous people assured us they'd write.

But despite our weekly warnings that that contributions are too slow in coming to assure continuation of this page,

the number of letters declined. I don't think it is for lack of material on which to write. We certainly don't lack among our readers the sort of people who can write. It is simply neglect, or the tendency to repeatedly postpone writing, or leaving it to someone else.

Those are the facts as frankly as I can put them. Unless YOU write, and be a REGULAR (at least twice a month) correspondent, we will not be able to continue this page.

Shop Correspondence Editor

BILL McKIE RUNS INTO 'FREEDOM OF THE PRESS'

DEAROIT.

Editor of The Worker:

Enclosed is a letter I have received from the Saturday Evening Post and a copy of the reply I sent the magazine both of which I believe will interest your readers. The Post's letter was in reply to an earlier letter of mine in which I asked the editor, in fairness, to print the open letter of Albert Maltz (one of the Hollywood Ten).

WILLIAM McKIE.

The Maltz letter tore apart the pack of lies of Edward Dmytryk one of the "repentant" of the Hollywood Ten. It also attacked the Post's story on FBI stoolpigeon Cvetic and others. Bill McKie, is one of the founders of Ford, Local 600.—Editor.]

The letter from Day Edgar, assistant to the editor of the Saturday Evening Post, to William McKie:

June 18, 1951.

Dear Mr. McKie:

Your letter makes it lamentably clear where your sympathies lie; and we can only express the hope that you will one day realize your error and, as others have done, turn back while there is still time.

Sincerely

DAY EDGAR.

Dear Mr. Edgar:

Your letter of June 18, 1951 has just been received by me. I have just arrived home.

I am not surprised at the contents of

your letter, because it's a long, long time since any material in your paper had any progressive contents. It's enough to make Benjamin Franklin turn in his grave to read such articles as Demaree Bess, Ernest Hauser, Joseph Washberg, Edward English's article on Edward Dmytryk and that fraud article on Cvetic "I was a Communist."

I am not afraid of the future, and I do not intend to turn back, who but the blind, the stupid, the prejudiced can believe anything these people say.

It is well known that these people subordinate their material to your paper as well as many others to the wishes of the State Department and the War Council.

Can any rational person believe that we are destroying Korea for the benefit of the Koreans and we can safely ask the United States in its present war making drive supporting democracy in the United States or the interests of the people in any part of the world? If the American people are confused and misled, the answer can be found in the "BIG LIE" which Hitler found so effective and which we find in the columns of The Saturday Evening Post and such like magazines.

Again I ask you: will you publish an article in your paper dealing with the frauds perpetrated on your readers by Demaree Bess, Ernest Hauser, Mr. English and the author of the article "I Was a Communist" or have you the courage to print this letter in your columns?

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM McKIE.

Takes Issue with Overtime Letter

Shop Correspondence Editor:

I work in a large chemical plant organized in District 65, DPOWA. I would like to take exception with certain points raised by "Machinist" in The Worker.

To begin with—"Machinist's" assertion that time and a half is a new gimmick invented by the bosses to undermine the 8-hour day, 40-hour week is just not historically true. It is an integral part of the concept of a basic 40-hour workweek and was fought for as such with the blood, sweat and tears of the labor movement. It is guaranteed in most contracts that no one shall work beyond the normal hours without the extra remuneration of time and a half. Furthermore, the bosses aren't fighting for time and a half today. On the contrary, they're fighting for a straight time 48-hour week. Can we deny that the seamen have scored a victory when they transformed some of the hours that they work from straight time hours to time and a half hours? Should we ask them to give up that time and a half and refuse Saturday work?

"Machinist" points out that the bosses want "more production out of us without increasing our wages." True—these fancy bonus systems, etc. They want 50 hours work in 40 hours, and so with 40 hours wages and 40 hours overhead. What does this have to do with extra hours for extra wages? If we feel we're working too fast and saving the boss some overtime—well, we take it a little easier—we need that dough.

"Machinist" also points out that in Nazi Germany they worked 77 hours. This of course was with time and a half and double time on Sundays and with the extra hours being completely voluntary. Like heck it was! This was without the overtime wages that "Machinist" is so opposed to!

Most of the workers in my shop know that overtime is no bargain. Most of us are quite conscious of higher taxes and prices. Most of us are aware that overtime solves no basic problems and that we must fight for higher base-pay. This became abundantly clear when they cut Saturdays out on us amounting to a take-home cut of \$15 and up. But the point was not lost on the workers before this happened. And this understanding was arrived at without anyone consistently refusing overtime.

We workers need that extra overtime dough and not for the new cars and homes "Machinist" mentions. We need it to pay off our debts. We need it to make ends meet. We withhold overtime at times—say when it'll help put pressure on to solve a grievance and all the workers will move together on this point.

If the progressives in my shop withheld all overtime, regardless of the circumstances, it would tend to isolate us from our fellow workers. Furthermore, we'd be broke. You can do a pretty good job on why overtime solves no basic problems without withholding the overtime. It works in my shop. I'm sure it can work in "Machinist's" shop.

Young Warehouseman

Philly Zoo Lions vs. Waterfront People

Below is a reprint from the Waterfront Worker, issued monthly by the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party, Philadelphia. It carries the slogan above its masthead "Loyal to the Real America—the Working Class."

Philadelphia bosses think more of the lions at the zoo than they do of the workers on the waterfront! Using the Truman-Wall Street "war emergency" as an excuse, human housing is neglected, much needed repairs are refused because of "lack of materials," and no low-cost house construction is even considered. But since they can't talk about "emergencies" and the need to "sacrifice" to dumb animals—they build a million dollar lion-house, with all modern sanitary conditions, fresh water supply, and air cooling! Sure, the American standard of living is a wonderful thing—for the lions! Also for the hyenas and vultures in public office and big industry who make the profits out of war.

What has the war economy done to the living standards right here on the Philly waterfront? Take a look at some of the houses—on Christian Street, for instance, near Third. Broken window panes; rickety wooden stairs; narrow, dark hallways; hallway toilets that won't flush; plaster and wallpaper falling off walls and ceilings. That is what you find in house after house. Hundreds of houses with no indoor plumbing, backyard toilets in ramshackle sheds. In one house, the wife of a waterfront worker fell through the decaying backyard privy, and was confined to her house for a month, unable to work.

Billions for war, for instruments of



death and destruction. No... for new housing, or even repairs to decaying houses. But workers whose houses are falling apart can go see the million dollar Lion-house by paying fifty cents admission!

What about the existing "low cost" housing projects in the city? Let's take a look. These houses, too, are deteriorating for lack of repairs. And the cost? They have a cute way of raising the rent. The Tasker Homes, for instance. When workers moved in, gas and electric power was included in the rent. Repairs, too. Now, they send the tenants a monthly bill for "excess" use of gas and power. Worn-out window shades must be replaced by the tenant, at \$1.50 each! He must pay 75c for small broken window pane. In winter, the heat is off at 10 p. m. Because of badly fitted windows and poor construction, cold drafts blow in. To keep the children warm mothers keep the gas stove going, or buy electric heaters. And then get a bill for "excess" use of utilities!

These conditions exist all over America. Tenants are organizing committees in many communities to demand repairs. These committees are demanding that some of the billions they pay in taxes be diverted from war-making to house-building. This struggle for better housing is an important part of the struggle of the American working class for peace. America needs houses, schools, playgrounds, hospitals and clinics. Last year more than two million American children were deprived of schooling for lack of schools and teachers. Hardest hit were Negro children in segregated areas. Demand now that taxpayers' money be used to improve our standard of living, instead of for war. Join or organize a Tenants and Consumers Committee in your neighborhood.

Ted Tinsley Says...

THE MAGIC PILL

THE USES OF VITAMINS are changing every day. Not only do magic vitamins build up the body, increase resistance to disease, and bring new sparkle to the lustreless eye; they also cure the falling rate of profit.

Industry has long needed a powerful medicine which will keep the structure of capitalism from cracking at the seams. War is such a medicine but a lot of people don't like to take it. Thus every true believer in capitalism must rise to thank the Vita-Vim Company of 515 South Olive St. in Los Angeles for bringing the benefits of modern medicine to capitalism.

Vita-Vim's product sounds more potent than the atom bomb. Vita-Vims contain 15 vitamins, 10 minerals, liver, wheat germ oil, and yeast. It makes you feel strong just to read about it!

Impressive as this list of ingredients may be, the

effect of Vita-Vims is still more impressive. The company is circularizing various industries with ads for the pills. Here is what it claims these pills will do for industry:

"SPEED OUT-PUT . . . INCREASE PRODUCTION . . . ELIMINATE ABSENTEEISM . . . SELF-SUPPORTING AND CONTRIBUTES TO EMPLOYEE WELFARE . . . TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE . . . PRODUCTION SPEEDED . . . PROFITS INCREASED . . . LABOR RELATIONS IMPROVED . . . BENEFITS GALORE!"

What a pill! At last, the answer to Socialism!

In their understandable enthusiasm, the Vita-Vim people even suggest how to pass the pills around: "Distribute through time-keeper, store or other central gathering place in plant or office."

The advertisement intimates that the smart boss can get his workers to think that he makes these pills available because he is concerned with their health, rather than with increased out-put, profits, and speed-

up. Thus Vita-Vim promises to print special labels for industries placing big orders, labels reading, "Prepared especially for (company name)." Of course, it isn't true that the pills were prepared "especially for" but it sounds good.

Have we exhausted the magnificent benefits of Vita-Vims? Not at all. After promising industry greater profits and speedup in the manufacture of their products, the Vita-Vim Company coyly points out that industries can also make a neat profit by selling Vita-Vims to the workers.

Vita-Vim ends the ad with a burst of patriotism:

BUTTER and BULLETS!

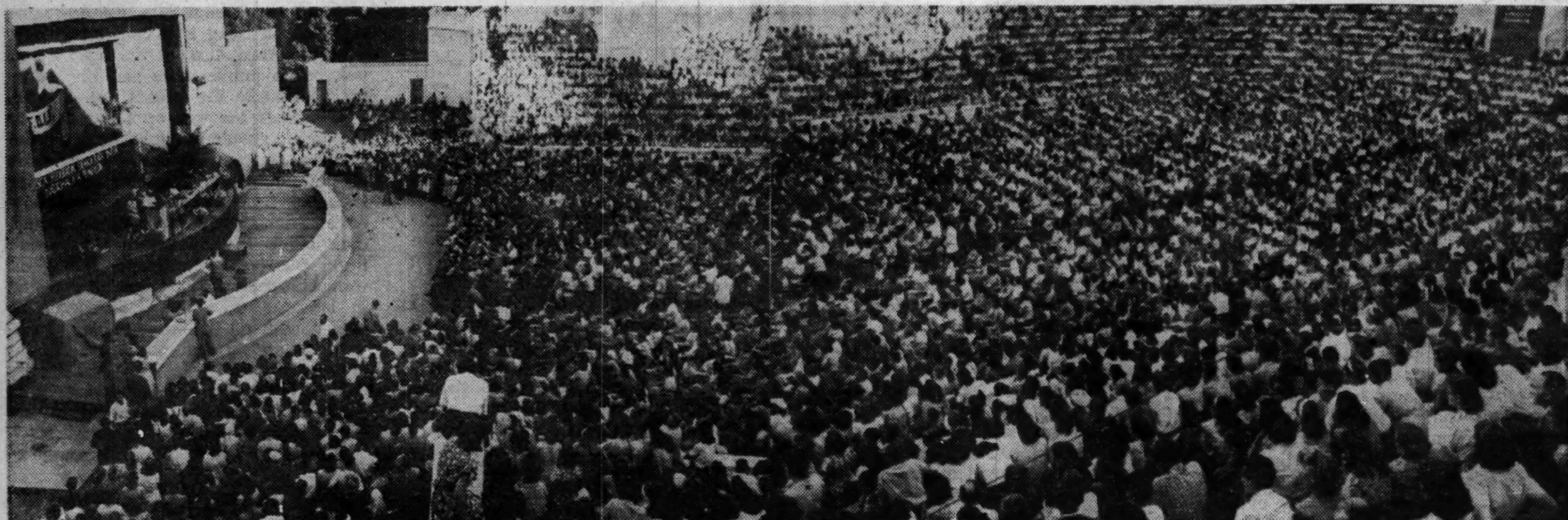
WE CAN! WE MUST! WE WILL!

HAVE BOTH!

The little pill—that's what does it!

I just can't understand why Truman doesn't nationalize the Vita-Vim Company and distribute the pills free to the entire population. Vita-Vim can solve every one of Truman's problems!

Romanians Welcome Nazim Hikmet, Poet Freed After 12 Years in Turkish Prisons



The great Turkish poet Nazim H. Hikmet, winner of the International Peace Prize who was recently freed after being imprisoned in Turkey for 12 years, was warmly welcomed by the Romanian people. The Bucharest Women's International Democratic Federation welcomed the poet at a mass meeting which also greeted officers of the WIFD. Shown on the platform (left) with Romanian children are Hikmet and WIFD officers Eugenie Cotton, Nina Popova, Zinaida Gagarina and Lidia Petrova. Picture above shows the Bucharest meeting during the speech of Eugenie Cotton, WIFD president and winner of an international peace prize "for the promotion of peace among nations."



NAZIM HIKMET

Life in a Soviet Factory

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

ments were being made I noticed a somewhat different kind of chart on the walls. You see charts all over, showing workers and brigades who are carrying out the plan, and especially those surpassing it. This chart listed all the workers who were taking some kind of courses, or attending one or another type of school. The plant makes special provisions for those whose education had been interrupted by the war.

When I asked still another Stalin prize winner in one of the shops what he did with the money he received, he was offended. He thought I was suggesting that he had developed a fast working process just because of the money. "We live in a time," he explained to me, "when the whole country needs more and more of everything. We need absolute plenty for everybody—all products, everything for everybody," he repeated. "We're building communism," is the way he summed it up.

Valentina Parshukova, a pert, good-looking blond operating a machine had such a winning smile I had to stop—and she stopped her machine—to ask her about herself. Nineteen years old, she

graduated trade school two years ago. Machines, and especially precision work had appealed to her from childhood and that's why she decided to go to the factory school after graduating high school.

"Her picture is in the Caliber plant paper," Lifshitz said to me after we chatted a while and she had given no indication that she too was a well-known personality. It seems she found a way to turn out 270 parts instead of the 200 required from her machine, and the weekly printed newspaper put out by the Caliber workers interviewed her. The photograph didn't do justice to her at all.

Roaming through the grounds of Caliber you find there are many more buildings besides the apartment houses and the factory. One of the most interesting of these turned out to be the night sanatorium. This is for workers, who are not sick or disabled, who are able to work, but who can benefit from special medical care, rest and a regular regime. It's a night sanatorium only for day workers, and becomes a day sanatorium for night shift workers, such as we met there only in the afternoon.

If you want to get into the sanatorium, you visit the plant polyclinic

and then apply to the trade union committee which supervises admission. After work, the men, or women come to the sanatorium, take shower, get a change of clothes—they wear pajamas on the premises—and begin the "regime." This includes four hot meals; early rising, walks in the open air, warm baths, physiotherapy for those who need it and all sorts of cultural and recreational activities.

As we left the sanatorium, the director escorted us to the garden outside, pointed to the trees, flowers, rest chairs and called it "our little Crimea."

Another building I entered, turned out to be the dining rooms maintained for workers who need special diets. The chicken dinners, vegetables, milk, and slabs of butter on their bread made you hungry at sight. In the regular dining rooms food looked appetizing too, the kitchens were spotless and a big meal from soup to meat dish to desert and tea or coffee came to four or five rubles.

The trade school, three libraries, the kindergartens, the nurseries make up another important part of the Caliber community. As in every Soviet factory of any size, the nurseries for babies up to three, and the kindergartens for those three to seven are unexcelled in cleanliness, adequacy of food, toys, educational-play equipment, and expert supervision—all this, including four or

five hot meals for only a nominal charge. . . . There is also a big workers clubhouse and a gymnasium.

When we were leaving the grounds we noticed workers busy putting up new arches, new portraits, new decorations. "Those sculptures were done by workers who attend the art school of the Caliber workers club," engineer Lifshitz told me. At that moment a worker passed by, called Lifshitz aside, told him something and we noticed a big smile on the latter's face. "He just informed me that my daughter passed her examinations," he said. Lifshitz has a 10-year-old son, and a 17-year-old daughter graduating high school this year. "It's a coincidence," he said, "just yesterday before my daughter went to take her examination in economic geography, I helped her prepare for her exam, telling her about the United States. Now I'm explaining things about the Soviet Union to some one from the United States."

There's no doubt at all if American workers had a chance to see how Soviet workers live; if they knew what was happening here, especially in the factories, and all that's connected with them, they'd realize that no bigger lie was ever told than the one that the Soviet workers are "slaves," that they don't have free trade unions, or that the Soviet government wants war. My eyes have seen the truth.

China's Long March Depicted In New Opera

PEKING.—An opera with the theme of the famous long march, written and directed by a woman who herself took part in it, has been completed here in Peking and will be presented in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of China.

The opera tells the story of hardships and problems that faced the young Red Army in 1934 to 1935 when, helped by the people, it smashed through the Kuomintang blockade and reached the center from which it built its base for resistance against the Japanese.

The cast is drawn from the Peking People's Art theatre.

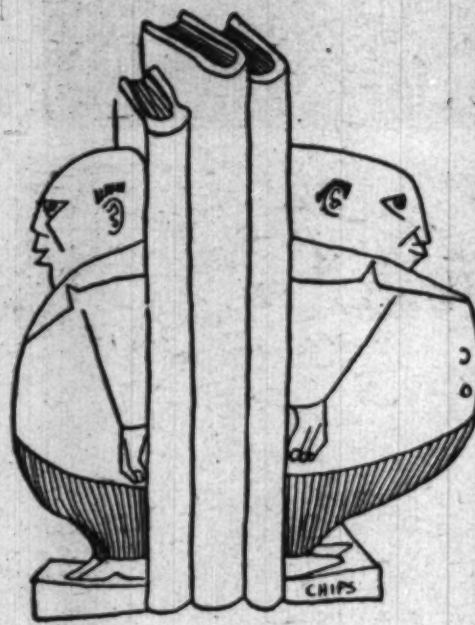
Bankruptcy of Korea Policy Bared in Book by Ex-U.S. Aide

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA. By E. Grant Meade. Kings Crown Press - Columbia University Press. \$3.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

E. Grant Meade was a participant in the U. S. military government in South Korea during its early stages. The foreword to his study, American Military Government in Korea, was written by Robert T. Oliver, an apologist for the fascist Syngman Rhee regime. Mr. Meade himself writes of Rhee's "great popularity" (most American reporters in Korea since the war have reported on the widespread hatred for Rhee and his government) and declares: "Fortunate for the future relations between Korea and the U. S. was Dr. Rhee's ascendancy to the presidency."

It is important thus to indi-



cate Mr. Meade's bias because it underscores all the more his damaging admissions about the State Department-Pentagon administration of South Korea in the years following World War II.

Now, when a Korea peace is in the offing, and when official and unofficial propagandists are promising to "restore democracy" to that tortured country, Mr. Meade's revelations (the book was published in January) are significant.

"Military government concluded its first year of occupation by foisting upon the Koreans," writes the author, "a governmental structure in which one of the most certain safeguards of democracy, local self-determination, was completely lacking. The resolve to instruct Koreans in the American democratic way appears to have become strangely distorted."

Elsewhere, speaking of the 1946 elections, he notes the "expressed hope of the American high command that the elections result in a rightist victory."

Estimating the "accomplishments" of the Military Government, he writes: "Perhaps the most serious faults lay in the ignorance and rightist conditioning of the Americans. . . . Supporting the rightists in Korea did not solve the basic issues. The U. S. has been leader in Far Eastern affairs for half a century. Today that leadership is being challenged in Korea. The basic failure is the inability or refusal to recognize the desire of the Korean

people. Because these desires envisage a political, social and economic order too radical for American taste they have been misinterpreted as Russian-inspired or as evidence of Korean political immaturity. Agitation for land reform, for ousting of foreign influence, for extension of the suffrage, and for nationalization of natural resources preceded the October Revolution by a generation in Korea. . . . The reality of the situation begins with the adherence of the majority of Koreans to those aims." What a confession this is! A participant in our military government admits that the majority will of the Korean people for progress was flouted, subverted, suppressed by that military government—that the alleged "Soviet responsibility" in Korea is a warmonger's myth.

Mr. Meade also indicts the Military Government for "arrogance" toward the Korean people; says "the U. S. lost not only a major part of Korean friendship, but also the respect of some who once held us in high regard"; declares "American rightist bias drove moderates into the ranks of the leftists and fellow-travellers"; concludes that "the Korean experiment must be declared unsuccessful."

The only conclusion to be drawn from Meade's admissions is that the democratic forces, both in the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the north, and in the south as well, were—and remain—a majority among the Korean people, desirous of a united, progressive Korea. That the Rhee fascists, with Wall Street monopoly aid, torpedoed the national will, and sought instead to 'unite' Korea under a hated reactionary clique.

In the face of Meade's own testimony, he concludes that "the Communist power in Korea must be completely smashed and the peninsula reunited under democratic leadership" — the 'democracy,' of course, of the Rhee, or Hitler, variety. This is one more confession piled on top all the others—this time a confession that, all else failing, force must be used to bar the Korean people from carrying out their own desires.

Yet, as this is being written, a year after the Korean war erupted, there is irrefutable evidence that this policy of using force to prevent the Koreans from making their own choices has proved already a catastrophic failure.

non-fodder—such is the real aim of the Titoites in spreading 'American culture' in Yugoslavia."

LONDON.—A famous British stage and screen star rejected the leading feminine role in the J. Arthur Rank warmongering film Sabotage. A film technician also declined to work on the picture which seeks to link progressives and particularly Communists with a "sabotage ring in the pay of a foreign power." The picture is being made with Government funds. . . . At the same time another charming little British film now in production called So Little Time has a most sympathetically drawn Nazi officer for its hero.

PRAGUE. — The sixth annual International Film Festival opened yesterday (July 14) at Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia. Theme of the Festival: For Peace, For A New Man, For A Better World.

PARIS.—"Here they come with their Nazis," said the noted French progressive literary weekly Les Lettres Francaises anent the coming 20th Century Fox film, The Desert Rat, glorifying Nazi General Rommel. "In 1945 it was wolves. Today it's Foxes. Tomorrow. . . . Watch-dogs. But the French movie technicians aren't being taken in. Those who had been hired to shoot the film (parts of it are being shot in Paris) refused to work on it." In addition they sent a letter of protest to Henry Hathaway, the director, reminding him of some elementary historical truths about Rommel. That the Nazi 'desert rat' was typical of those officers who were devoted body and soul to German imperialism. "As a lieutenant he burned French villages in 1914. As a commandant he joined the Nazis enthusiastically. As a general he invaded France in 1940. As a marshal he carried the war into Africa and was a close friend of Stuepnagel, hangman of Paris. And today they want to produce a film about this jackal baptized The Desert Fox. We would like to know who were the heroes of Bir-Hakim—the Hitlerite mercenaries or the French volunteers of the march from Chad."

'Swingshift,' New Quarterly Magazine

SWINGSHIFT, Vol. I, No. 1. Published quarterly by the Writers Bookshop of New Jersey. Sylvia Cobb, editor.

By JOHN F. NORMAN

Swingshift is a first, and it is good. Its Vol. I, No. 1 editorial says it is:

"Written, illustrated and put together entirely by working artists and writers. When we say 'working,' we mean that we work for a living at benches, counters, desks and machines just as you do. Everything in this magazine was written and drawn after we got home from work. That is one of the reasons we named it for the second shift, the swingshift."

The magazine shoots high, and it sustains its aim.

By any standards Adolf Konrad's "The Accused" is a wonderful drawing. The apparently small head of the prisoner at the bar grows in stature until, fulfilling the drawing's title, it dominates the bull's bulk of the judge behind the bench.

And look at the sure-handed clarity and strength in Sylvia Kolb's "Forecast":

Grey clouds are in the sky,

The trees are bare;
Snow and shower argue
In the changing air.

Underfoot, the earth.

Cold and grey as lead,
Gives no indication
What season is ahead,

Winter or spring. Yet there are men,

Scanning the fields, who know,

And shout across to neighbors:
"It's time to sow!"

Lyndora Grey, a young Negro writer, has a fine story, "Who Trespass Against Us," that uses an eight-cent popsize to show the impact of joblessness on a father-child relationship in a way the Freudians will never begin to understand.

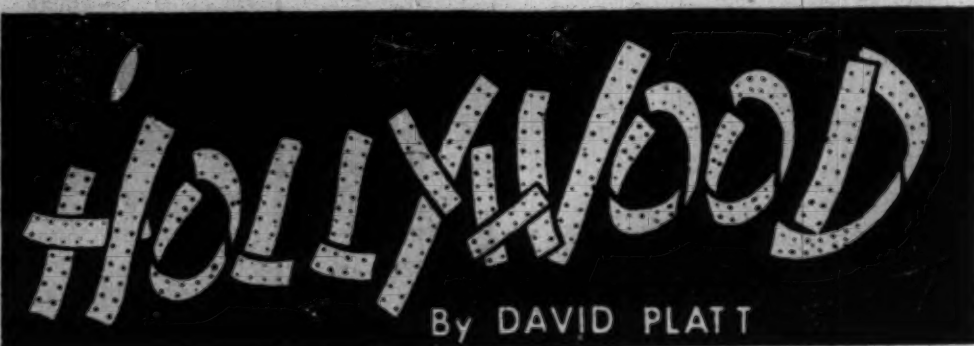
Besides Konrad, Grey and Mrs. Kolb, Swingshift's contributors are Albert Friedman, E. M. Dean, Sam Getz, L. Michel, N. Riarte, David Fleming and John Kolb. With only one or two exceptions, they have all struck away completely from the strained formalism and obscurity that has come to mark so much of American writing and graphic art.

You should know about Swingshift; and, if you write or draw, Swingshift wants to know about you. You can get the magazine for \$1 a year, or single copies for 35 cents. The address for subscriptions, manuscripts and artwork is Swingshift, P. O. Box 945, Newark 1, N. J.

Soviet Victories In International Violin Competition

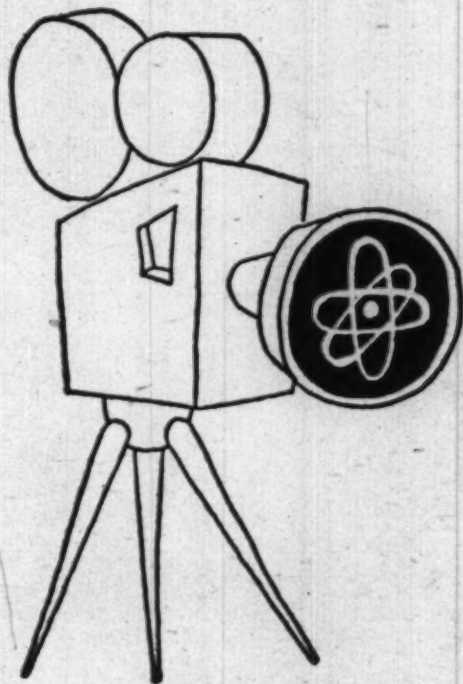
BRUSSELS.—Soviet violinists won the first four prizes of the International Violin Competition, held recently in Brussels. Leonid Kogan received the first "Queen Elizabeth Great International Prize," Mikhail Vayman second, Elizabeth Cserfalvi third, and Olga Kaverzheva the fourth.

The entire Belgian press paid tribute to the superiority of the Soviet violinists. Even the reactionary Le Soir devoted a long article to the Soviet musicians, praising the brilliance of their performances, especially that of Leonid Kogan, whom it calls "a perfect virtuoso."



Spotlight on the World of Films

HOLLYWOOD. — Paramount's Leo McCarey has completed My Son John, starring Helen Hayes and Van Heflin (which they deny is based on the Alger Hiss story). It tells of a mother who kills her Communist son. Van Heflin represents the FBI in the film. . . . Louis De Rochemont, maker of Lost Boundaries and House on 92nd Street is collaborating with J. Edgar Hoover on a semi-documentary anti-Communist film, Walk East On Beacon. . . . William Talman, Broadway actor who made his film debut in the red-baiting RKO film Woman On Pier 13 (I Married A Communist was its original title) has been signed by this studio for a role in the "A" western with the chauvinist title Half Breed. Following that he'll make The Racket and Girls Wanted. . . . Ida Lupino's new film On The Loose starring Joan Evans is billed as a "serious drama about the problem of raising a subdeb in these hectic times." . . . Big selling point on Burt Lancaster's coming film Ten Tall Men is that it features the "biggest and bloodiest fist fight in screen history," lasting a full reel. . . . Warners' Spring Kill with Ruth Roman is about "a beauty with some bad habits with a gun." In Yuma Story, Shelley Winters plays a "gun moll" who is jailed, becomes a trusty, falls in love with the warden, is rebuffed, joins a gang, breaks jail and in a fight with a posse led by the warden is killed. Seen any good movies lately?



BUCHAREST. — Movie theatres in Yugoslavia are being flooded with Hollywood gangster films, says the Communist Information Bulletin For A Lasting Peace, For A People's Democracy, published in Bucharest, Romania. "The film poison imported from Hollywood particularly affects children," reports the Zagreb newspaper Vestnik. Referring to "increased crime among juveniles," the Titoite paper states that every day "police detain from ten to twenty vagabond children" running away from home to "see the world." At the trial of a youth charged with theft, the Judge asked the delinquent "who taught you to steal?" "American films," was his reply.

The paper Politika reports that an eleven year old Yugoslav schoolboy, influenced by the Hollywood film Kid From Oklahoma, stole a revolver from a neighbor's apartment and killed his schoolmate.

Hollywood films evoke "loathing" among the working people of Yugoslavia, says the Communist Information Bulletin, pointing to the recent report in the Yugoslav paper Nin that in a number of Belgrade movie houses audiences organized stormy protests when they were shown cynical Hollywood films which "aroused most dangerous instincts." The Bulletin concludes: "Even the Titoite newspapers cannot ignore the fact that Hollywood films . . . cripple Yugoslav youth and children morally and induce them to take the path of crime. . . . To strengthen U. S. interests in Yugoslavia, i.e. to use this country as an agrarian raw materials appendage and as a war base, and the Yugoslav peoples as can-

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION



Mexican-American field workers waiting in a Texas city for transportation to farm jobs.

As Women, Workers, Mexicans —They're Triply Oppressed

By a Colorado Mexican Woman

While the Mexican people as a whole are doubly oppressed by capitalism, the Mexican women are three times oppressed, as Mexicans, as workers, and as women.

The capitalist class tells us that the woman's place is at home. They preach this in order to keep the women so busy in the home that they won't think about events and to keep them

from working in the progressive movement. They have used different means to do this. They tell jokes about women, in this way poisoning the minds of the men, making them think they are better than women, and to keep women from struggling with the men. They also tell us that women should not care about politics because that is the man's business.

Among the Mexican people

there is a very strong feeling that the women's job is to take care of the home, raise the children, and that the women don't need an education. Many times in a Mexican family a father will say "Our girl doesn't need an education; she will only grow up, and get married, and she doesn't need an education to wash diapers."

I as a Mexican woman have experienced these problems. I understand now that it all comes from the capitalist system, and that we must fight against these ideas so that we can involve Mexican women in the struggle for the liberation of our people.

The Mexican women have many problems. What are some of these? Many of us did not get a high school education, and were forced to quit school in the fifth or sixth grade, and go out to work because of the low income of our families. Even the ones with an education didn't get a chance, because of discrimination.

Women have worked for many years, and are still working side by side with their husbands in the beet fields. Many women have worked thinning beets until the last day before giving birth to their children, and often in these cases the baby dies during birth or shortly after. If they can work side by side with their husbands in the beet-fields, then they can work side by side with their husbands in the struggle for the rights of the Mexican people and the working class.

But it is up to progressives to recognize these problems of the Mexican women, and to take a special approach toward them. First we must have the confidence that we can bring the Mexican women into the progressive movement, and understand the contribution that they can make. We should make them feel that they can be important not only in the kitchen, but outside of the kitchen, too. We must seek to recruit for progressive activity along with the men, Mexican women. This would help overcome the idea that women's place is in the home, and strengthen our fight for peace and progress.

We must help them in reading our Marxist books, involve them in the group discussions, learn from them and work closely with them.

Ceiling? They Put a Floor on Milk Price!

RICHMOND, Va.

RICHMOND HOUSEWIVES are up in arms at the peculiar conduct of the Virginia State Milk Commission which, instead of putting a ceiling on the price of milk here, has put a floor under it!

And now, to add to the injury, the Milk Commission has decreed that daily home deliveries of milk are illegal—milk must be delivered every other day or not at all. They've even added a clause which forbids consumers' getting around this edict by having milk delivered on alternate days by two different companies. This last ruling is well calculated to increase the profit of the milk companies, by reducing delivery costs. It is especially tough on mothers who need fresh milk every day for small children and can't afford refrigerators.

All this is done by the Milk Commission, in cahoots with the big milk interests, in the name of insuring the quality of milk.

The Richmond Housewives League has been demanding an appointment with the Commission to try to reopen the whole question.

Milk prices are way up there. Home delivered milk costs 23 cents a quart for plain Grade A, 24 cents for homogenized vitamin-D, and 26 cents for Golden Guernsey. In the stores, the price is a cent less—plus deposit.

Before the Milk Commission

ruling, it was possible to get milk in Safeway stores for 20 cents a quart. This milk was from Lucerne, across the State line. Now it, too, has to be sold for 22 cents.

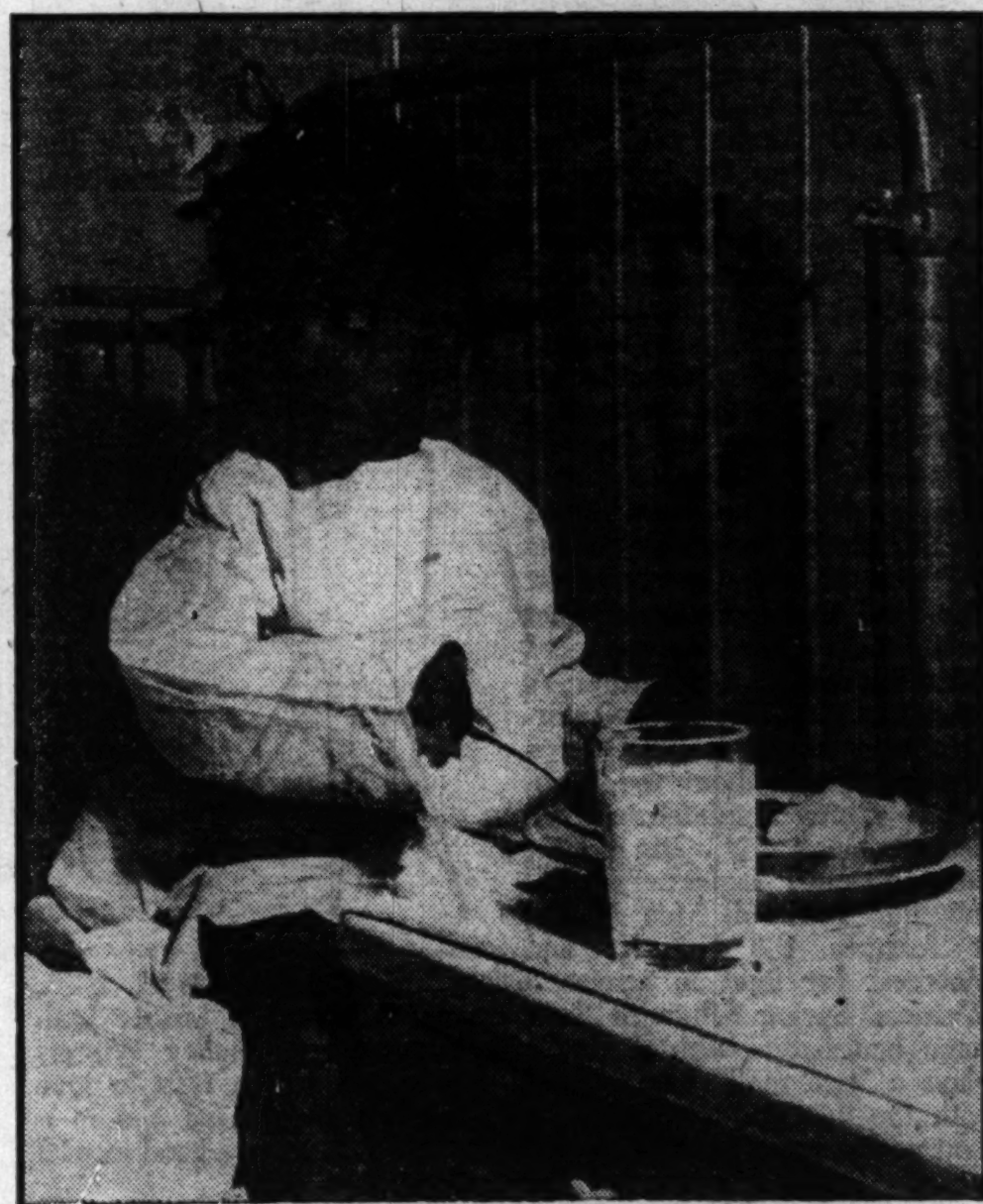
And the Commission threatens that if housewives insist on daily home deliveries, the price will be pushed up still another penny.

The letter columns of the Richmond Times-Dispatch have been swamped with protest letters from consumers. The housewives are especially angry because this paper, obedient mouthpiece of big business that it is has given editorial support to the Milk Commission and the milk companies.

A letter signed Mrs. Nancy Farr, protests: "I'm burnt up about this milk situation here in Richmond. The large dairies are just dragging us around by the nose, and I, for one, am tired of it. Let's stop this dictatorship before it gets a firmer hold on us. Speak up, housewives..."

H. Addison Dalton writes angrily, "I have heard rumors that these were times for setting ceiling prices, not minimum prices. It looks like the vested interests are fiddling while the consumer burns!"

Yet another letter says, "If Virginia is still under the Constitution, still believes in a working democracy, then the Times-Dispatch can find not one single democratic reason for the Milk Kuomintang!"



Richmond edict — day old milk!

A Fan Letter to Elizabeth G. Flynn

EDITOR, WOMAN TODAY

The time has come for me to write a "fan" letter to Mrs. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. It seems rather absurd to say things like "I enjoy your column very much"—it seems much more to me than that. I have been reading the Worker for about four or five months. The whole paper, and her column in particular, have become "daily bread" so to speak.

It might seem difficult at times (does seem, I should say) to me, who am new in the progressive movement to go out after signatures and get up and talk at a street corner rally, but it gets less and less difficult when I look at my fellow workers around me—all over the country who are fighting valiantly for peace, civil rights, equality and a safe, happy future for the world.

As a woman, I quite natural-

ly look to women such as you and Miss Jones for inspiration. There is always and unfailingly an amply supply. I am deeply indebted to you and other women of courage like you for at least a part of my growth over the past months—and will continue to grow and appreciate our nation's women more in the future.

That's about what I want to say—there's more too, but somehow, it won't quite jell and come out right on paper.

My love and deepest respect.
Marion E. Vincent.
Chicago, Ill.

P. S. I wish you would have an up-to-date picture at the head of your column. The present one doesn't "do you justice." I saw and heard you here in Chicago at the May Day rally—you are far handsomer a woman than the present picture allows.

Mothers, Incorporated

Hard is your plight—
You work and worry, from morning 'till night—
And often, may through your tearful eyes, the future seem as dark as the night;

But don't forget, night can only be broken by light!
So stop weeping, stop moaning, get together—unite!
You see, liberation of mankind is already in sight!
Therefore keep singing, keep praying, stop groaning and saying:
"What can we do, against Slaveholders, against Warmakers' might?"
You can fight! For low prices, good wages, better housing and, above all, for peace you must now unite!

Join up with all women of all faiths and all peoples of all colors—whether dark, medium or light!

Believe in the Future, stand up for your own and all mankind's holy right!
Soon will the outlook be better, if you come out of the kitchens, the factories, the offices, into the squares, without any fright!
Join hands with all peoples of our wonderful land and those others, who reach out for friendship, throughout the world far and wide!

If we, as human beings, want to reach a healthful and happy life in the sunny heights,
Then our first commandment shall be: to work and fight for peace and progress and to preserve our "Bill of Rights!"

If you look to the East, without fail you will see,
Mothers are fighting everywhere to become free!

Mothers it is later than you think; it is very late—
Please wipe the tears away from your face—
And on your hips, your kind, helpful and tired hands now brace—
And shout it out loud, so loud, that the marble-halls in Washington vibrate!

We want to live and not live in hate;
No Atombomb-Maniacs will determine our fate!
We will unite! For our children and our families, for the old and the sick and for ourselves we will fight!
To those things we have gained so far, we will hold on, stubborn and tight!

In a new world, without tears and without grief;
In a new humanity in the rejuvenation of mankind we have begun to believe!

We will not hesitate or postpone our plans to unite;
Together with the men, the youth, the teachers, workers and farmers;

As Mothers, Incorporated, "throughout the world until victory we fight!!!"
—T. R.

Along with the struggle for peace and justice, we must also fight for the rights of women. We must not let the capitalist class divide us. We must stand together, as women, as workers, as Mexicans, and as human beings. We must fight for the liberation of our people, and for the establishment of a new, just, and peaceful world.

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10 FAMILIES START SIT-IN AT CITY HOUSING OFFICE

By MICHAEL SINGER

James E. Wade, Negro BMT motorman for 10 years, is unavailable for duty. The Transport Workers Union member, his pregnant wife Cheri, and his 21-month-old daughter Priscilla have joined nine other Negro and Puerto Rican families in a sit-in demonstration at the City Housing Authority, 2 Frankfort St. Last Friday, Wade, who has made his home for the past three

days at headquarters of the Brooklyn Tenants and Welfare Council, was handed an eviction notice by his landlord, David L. Clark. Clark
(Continued on Page 7)

Koreans Ask Talks Resume; Ridgway Sets New Obstacles

DEMANDS MOUNT FOR RETURN TO KOREAN CEASE-FIRE PARLEYS

— See Page 3 —

JUDGE RYAN FORCED TO FREE '15' ON BAIL Continues Hearing on CRC Fund

— See Page 3 —

Racist Riot and Arson in Cicero Touched Off by Police Chief

By CARL HIRSCH

CICERO, Ill.—A violent racist mob, unchecked for four days, on Friday defied Illinois militia which was belatedly ordered onto the scene of destruction.

The organized mob action was directed against a Negro World War II vet, Harvey E. Clark, Jr., his wife and two children, who had rented an apartment in Cicero.

Beginning a savage spree of violence last Tuesday, the mobsters wrecked the apartment, threw all of the furniture of the Clark family out of the window, made a bonfire of it and set fire to the building.

A small force of National Guardsmen who arrived here last night found themselves unable to cope with a mob which had tripled in size, become emboldened by racist incitement and emboldened by the complete absence of town, county, state and Federal efforts to maintain order.

In interviews with scores of Cicero citizens, this reporter pieces the facts together. Cicero has in the past been

the scene of brutal strikebreaking against Negro and white workers. It is dominated by the adjacent Western Electric Corp.,

a notorious open shop that has long been the stronghold of the Capone gangster syndicate which controls local politics.



THE BELONGINGS of Harvey Clark, Negro war veteran, go up in flames before the house in Cicero, suburb of Chicago, to which the Clark family had just moved. Police stood by and watched as a Ku Klux mob hurled the Clark possessions out the window and set them afire.

And it has been the scene of operations of the White Circle League, a Klan-like organization.

The White Circle League has held meetings in the community, openly inciting violence, as it did in the recent racist attacks in Chicago, the Peoria street case and the assault on the Johnson family two years ago.

Last Sunday, two days prior to the outbreak here, the 'Cicero Life,' a local newspaper, carried an inflammatory editorial condemning Negroes for moving in "where they are not wanted."

This paper owns a printshop which has also printed the 'White Circle News.'

During the mob action here, this reporter saw Cicero police fraternizing with the ringleaders and encouraging them.

The Cicero chief of police,

Ervin Konovsky, personally touched off the assault on the Clark family June 8 when the Clarks made their first attempt to move into the apartment.

Konovsky arrived at the building, and, without warning, began kicking and beating Clark, shouting, "No N—s are going to move into this town."

The town, which borders Chicago on the west, is completely lily-white. However, several thousand Negroes work in industrial plants in Cicero, commuting from Chicago.

MOB GATHERS

Last Tuesday, a moving van arrived at the 20-apartment building with some of the Clarks' furniture. A mob of hoodlums gathered, accompanied by 1,000 or more onlookers. As Cicero police stood by, rocks were

(Continued on Page 7)

8,000 FUR STRIKERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

— See Page 2 —

8,000 Fur Strikers Win Wage Hikes, Other Gains

An agreement was reached yesterday in the three-week-old strike of 8,000 fur workers employed in shops of the Associated Fur Manufacturers providing wage raises and other improvements in their contract. The new pact was approved at a mass meeting of

strikers at Manhattan Center after they heard a report on the terms from Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers and chairman of the New York Furriers' Council strike committee. Only three opposition votes showed out of some 6,000 who jammed both large halls of the Center. Work is to be resumed Monday.

The strikers also voted unanimously to transmit to Irving Potash, their manager and one of the imprisoned Communist leaders, the wired greetings of the trade unions of Eastern Germany.

The terms provide:

- A raise of \$6 a week.
- A cut in hours from 40 to 37½ for the floor workers and a raise of \$3 a week.
- The new pact to continue to Feb. 15, 1955—four years from its expiration last Feb. 15.
- Vacations to be as follows: a

Lion Arrives as Gift for Stalin

MOSCOW, July 13.—A South African lion has arrived safely in the Soviet capital as a gift to Premier Josef Stalin, the newspaper Evening Moscow announced yesterday.

The lion, which was turned over to the Moscow Zoo, was sent to Stalin by a Dr. Van Aschwegen. A group of sea leopards and penguins from Antarctica recently was given to the Moscow Zoo by the crew of a Soviet whaling expedition.

Sheriff Who Wanted to Kill a Negro:

Tied to Underworld, Deputies Hired All Help in Illegal Dives

PAUL WASHINGTON is a Negro war veteran of World War II. Since March 1948, he has been held in jail by the state of Louisiana. He was marked in November, 1948, to be the 30th Negro victim of a "rape" frameup to be executed. The execution date was to have been last June 29.

A jury of 12 white men convicted Washington without any evidence proving he committed a crime. Not even the so-called "rape" victim could identify him, nor were any direct witnesses called by the prosecution.

AS SHERIFF FRANK J. CLANCY, the Number Two law enforcement agent in Jefferson Parish, readied the innocent Washington for the electric chair on June 29, the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court called. Clancy was told that Mr. Justice Douglas in response to a Civil Rights Congress appeal, had stayed the execution. With the hearse waiting for Washington's dead body, the heavy jowled Clancy refused to honor the call and stop the execution. The clerk had to call the Governor to save Washington from law-bound sheriff.

Clancy, it appears, is a stickler for legal precision when it comes to the state murder of Negroes. But the files reveal that he is without legal or moral scruples in dealing with white mobsters. Time Magazine, in its Feb. 19 issue, told of the rotting political soil which produced the "rape" charge victim, Washington, and the "unpremeditated" Clancy. When asked about gambling, prostitution and

week the first year of the pact; a week the second; a week and one-half for the third; a week and one-half for the fourth year. But if a worker leaves firm at the end of the third year, he would still be entitled to collect a half week from his old firm coming to him on the fourth year. Vacation pay was a knotty issue in the strike. The earnings of the big majority of the workers run substantially above \$100 a week. The vacation pay is paid over to the union which, in turn, passes it on to the members.

• The "two-wage" system traditional in the industry and recognized in the old contract was modified to provide that if the employers seek a lower scale for the slack period (January to June) they no longer have a right to invoke it arbitrarily, but can do so only by mutual agreement with the union and on the basis of conditions in the industry as well as the country's economy generally. As in the past, the cuts, if allowed, would only apply to the reduced slack-season staffs until June, after which the old scales are restored.

• The holiday-pay clause was strengthened to provide better guarantees that they would be paid. Chiseling by employers has been a problem in the past.

The contract provides for wage reopeners for cost-of-living increases. The agreement may be reopened at any time for this purpose.

The manufacturers association also agreed to provide workers with a minimum of 20 weeks work



GOLD

so as to make them eligible for unemployment insurance benefits under the Hughes-Brees law of New York State.

3 Die as Flood Hits Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A disastrous flood swamped the huge industrial district of the twin Kansas cities today, cut off two-thirds of this city's drinking water supply and washed residents from rooftops.

At least three were drowned and five were missing. Many clung to treetops awaiting rescue.

Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of army engineers, estimated flood damage in the Kansas City area may reach a billion dollars.

The flooding Kansas River crushed two levees and inundated the 125-city blocks populated by 10,000 persons in the central industrial area. Part of the area is in this city, part across the river in the sister city of Kansas City, Kan.

Homes and buildings crumbled under the torrent. Some one-story buildings were covered and only the tops of some two-story buildings were visible above the waters.

Gasoline station pumps were uprooted and flames spread across the water, turning flood tides into rivers of fire which set warehouses, homes and lumber yards ablaze.

The flood which also is ravaging Topeka and other eastern Kansas towns is the worst in the state's history. It has taken a toll of 15 lives and left more than 60,000 homeless.

SENATOR CHARLES TOBEY asked Clancy whether he had ever upheld the law in connection with gamblers and the underworld. Clancy smiled and admitted "I cannot say that I did."

"Then you have broken your oath of office," Tobey came back.

"That's right, Senator," replied Clancy, still smiling, and added, "I broke it for the sake of those old and unfortunate men who could not get employment any other place."

Clancy admitted that his deputies had the job of hiring the help in all of the parish's illegal dives, a condition he established before they could operate.

Needless to say, Sheriff Clancy is quite wealthy. He has been a sheriff for 22 years. How many young white women he has degraded in those years cannot be ascertained. His haste to kill an innocent Negro in "defense of white womanhood" is revealingly ironical. Washington was risking his life to defend the men and women Clancy was degrading while the cynical sheriff proted from his pandering to the tune of a ranch, expensive kennels, Chauffeur-driven cars and other millionaire gadgets. Clancy, face to face with Washington, leaves no doubt as to who is the real criminal of the piece—and of our time.

CIO RAPS NLRB FOR VOIDING 4,700 UNION-SHOP PACTS

By ROE F. HALL

WASHINGTON.—The National Labor Relations Board decision Thursday voiding 4,700 union shop contracts was denounced Friday by CIO spokesmen as "fantastic" and "exceedingly unjust."

Legal action some time next week was promised by a CIO representative, although details were withheld.

The NLRB basing itself on a recent Supreme Court decision, ruled that a union-shop agreement of the CIO United Auto Workers covering employees of the forge division of the Ford Motor Co. at Canton, O., was not lawfully made because the national officers of the CIO had not filed their non-Communist affidavits at the time the union shop clause was originally approved by a majority of the employees in a board-conducted poll.

The Canton election was held Oct. 27, 1949. Although UAW officers had signed the Taft-Hartley oaths, top officials of the CIO did not sign until Dec. 22, 1949, several weeks later. William Green and other top AFL officials signed the non-Communist oaths two years earlier—on Aug. 22, 1947.

At the time of the Canton elections, the NLRB did not require compliance from parent federations! On May 14, 1951, the Supreme Court handed down a decision in the Highland Park case declaring that top officers of the parent federations, such as Green and Philip Murray of the CIO must also file Taft-Hartley affidavits.

During the period of its "non-compliance" the CIO won a total of 4,670 union shop contracts. In its shorter period of non-compliance, the AFL won 30 union shop elections.

The NLRB ruling Thursday nullified in effect all 4,700 union shop contracts won during that period.

The UAW union-shop contract at Canton was challenged in a petition filed with the board by the AFL Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers. In its petition, this union argued that the contract was invalid because at that time Murray had not signed the Taft-Hartley oath.

The board accepted this reasoning by unanimous vote and directed oral arguments on July 23 to determine the bargaining unit. There are 1,360 employees at the Canton plant.

Thomas E. Harris, assistant general counsel of the CIO told newsmen that the NLRB ruling was the "worst example of the board's inability to administer the Taft-Hartley Act."

He said it was "exceedingly unjust and unnecessary."

The NLRB, he said, is deciding too many issues with adequate argument and has gone far beyond the Supreme Court decision in the Highland Park case.

Herbert Thatcher, AFL associate general counsel, said the NLRB "should not be blamed" for the situation, and that labor should concentrate on demanding repeal of the "iniquitous Taft-Hartley law."

CITY COUNCIL PASSES PHONY 'PRICE' BILL IN BID FOR VOTES

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS have opened their City Council Presidential election campaign with cynical gesturing on price control. Fearful of public resentment over the 3 percent sales tax and politically shrewd enough to recognize the mass discontent over high prices and gouging, the Democrats made vote-catching bids with a price stabilization bill unanimously adopted by the City Council.

The bill, sponsored by Acting Council President Joseph T. Sharkey, the Democratic candidate for President in November, and Councilman Earl Brown, sets up local price control at current levels. Spurning the American Labor Party candidate Clifford F. McAvoy's appeal for a rollback law, and effective only when and if Congress adopts federal price control, the Sharkey measure is a

spurious attempt to make hay of the people's plight

THE BILL has no force of law without federal control, though such local legislation is constitutional. As if to explain away his refusal to demand independent price control statutes, operative on New York City levels, Sharkey assailed Congress for failing to act.

His gesture, however, is exposed as demagogic platitudes in the light of continued price spirals and the inability or refusal by the Department of Markets to act against wholesale price gouging of milk, butter and eggs in local markets.

The Sharkey bill would maintain prices of these vital food items at present levels which are from 18 to 31 percent higher than in July, 1950, when the Korean war broke out.

China's Yearly Famine Licked by Land Reform

PEKING.

FOR THE FIRST TIME in their history the Chinese people now have enough to eat. Enough and to spare. This year China has a surplus of 34 million tons of grain. For a country where millions of people starved to death every year, the achievement is impressive.

Land reform was the answer. For today three out of four peasants own their own land. And the remaining will have theirs by the spring of 1952.

During the past 3,000 years of feudal rule the peasants had to give up 50 to 80 percent of their crops to the landlords. That has all ended and a great productive force has been released.

The freed peasants have played an important part in changing the face of the countryside. If one visited the isolated Taihang mountain area in North China before the land reform, for example, one would have seen the trees stripped of leaves. The people had stripped the trees for food. Today flocks of cattle and sheep graze in the

pastures. New brick homes have replaced the huts made of sorghum stalks and mud.

THE GOVERNMENT took drastic steps to ensure the nation's food supply. Transport from the farms to the cities was routed. Sixteen hundred miles of new railways were laid; rail freight speed was upped from three to 16 miles an hour; freight rates were reduced twice during the past eight months.

The peasants sell their excess grain to village cooperatives, which, in turn, dispose of the grain stocks to the state or exchange for cloth, soap, cigarettes, household goods, farm implements and fertilizers. The government has also

recently are window glass to replace the paper windows in the farm huts and silk, cotton and wool cloth. In North China, for instance, 800,000 bolts of cloth were sold in 1947. By 1950, this had jumped to 9,020,000 bolts.

ANOTHER government project has been flood control to guarantee farm production. Floods have been checked, and in 1950 only the Huai River overflowed. The water conservation program added nearly 500,000 acres to China's farmland. Today, more than five million people are engaged in flood control, dredging rivers, repairing dikes, or building canals and dams.

Soviet Paper Hits Japan Pact As Enslavement

MOSCOW. — The draft for a peace treaty with Japan, drawn up by Wall Street lawyer John Foster Dulles Friday, was called an "American plan to enslave Japan" by the trade union newspaper Trud.

Other newspapers likewise condemned the draft, published yesterday, which would bring Japan militarily and economically under Washington's control.

The Soviet press also insisted, as has the Soviet government in the past, that the Soviet Union and



DULLES

People's China must participate in the drafting of a peace treaty with Japan.

When Dulles first made known the preliminary text of his draft, the Soviet Union proposed the holding of a peace conference at which all powers engaged in the war against Japan would participate. This proposal was rejected by Washington.

The Trud article said that Washington already had turned Japan into an "arsenal and base of aggression against the peace-loving peoples of Asia."

It said that Japanese airports are used by U. S. planes for attacks against Korea and China and that U. S. warships based in Japanese harbors blockade Korea and China.

Japanese factories, it said, are producing arms for use against the Korean people.

"In the light of these facts," it said, "the unwillingness of the

(Continued on Page 6)

Judge Forced to Free '15', Continues CRC Fund Hearing

By Harry Raymond

Fifteen of the 17 workingclass leaders facing trial under Smith Act indictments, were freed temporarily Friday on the original bail of \$176,000 posted by the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York. They were freed 24 hours after U.S. Appeals Court Judge Learned Hand had ordered Federal Prosecutor Irving Saypol to release

Free White Man Held in Rape of Negro Woman

VICKSBURG, Miss. — An all-white jury yesterday acquitted a 27-year-old white farmer accused of raping a 31-year-old Negro woman. The state had demanded the death penalty for Lonnie Bevell, the first time it has been asked for a white man's attack on a Negro woman.

The victim charged on the stand that Bevell was one of two men who kidnapped her on New Year's Eve, and beat and raped her.

Order Forcible Evacuation of Maylay Families

SINGAPORE.

THE BIGGEST forcible evacuation of Malayan people ever undertaken by the British authorities was announced here.

It is taking place in the suburb of Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya, where 1,200 families, comprising 10,000 people, are to be uprooted at a rate of 160 families daily.

SEE RIOTS IN GUATEMALA INSPIRED BY WASHINGTON

GUATEMALA.—Some political observers expressed the opinion Friday that the so-called "anti-Communist" riots staged here Wednesday and Thursday were part of a plot by Washington circles to regain complete control over this lone democratic outpost in Latin America.

President Jacobo Arbenz was

Dewey Aides Now Try to Bar CRC Bail Fund

Abner Green, Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund trustee, has been subpoenaed by the State Banking Department for hearings at their headquarters, 270 Broadway, Thursday, July 19. The Dewey-controlled agency, acting at the behest of the Justice Department, has ruled that the Bail Fund authorized issuance of bonds and collected funds for bonds without permit.

This device to prevent the Bail Fund from being used as bail for Communist leaders and working class defendants in present government persecutions, has no precedent in state history. The Bail Fund has operated under state and federal prescribed conditions since its existence. Not until U. S. Attorney Irving E. Saypol, defying the Constitution and the Court of Appeals, demanded that the Bail Fund contributors be publicly exposed, did the State Banking Department suddenly discover a convenient legalism to rule against the Fund.

SEE RIOTS IN GUATEMALA INSPIRED BY WASHINGTON

forced to declare a 30-day state of siege after reactionary elements, playing upon religious prejudices of a small section of the population, engaged in acts of violence on the pretext of forcing the reinstatement of former staff members in a Catholic orphanage.

Gabriel Alvarado, who was dis-

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them forthwith. Fourteen of the defendants were ordered to return to court at 10:30 Monday morning when Judge Ryan will conclude the hearing on the validity of the bail bonds posted by the CRC fund.

The order that the bail posted by the CRC bail fund be honored was issued by Judge Sylvester Ryan who had revoked it Wednesday and declared the fund outlawed.

The 15 were not released, however, until they were brought to court handcuffed in a prison van to attend a continued hearing in Judge Ryan's court on the bail issue.

By that time, it was obvious that Judge Ryan and especially prosecutor Saypol would have been in brazen contempt of the Appeals Court if they delayed any longer complying with Judge Hand's order to release the prisoners.

George Blake Charney, one of the defendants, was told he did not have to appear in court Monday because of a property bond posted by his father, Jacob L. Charney, to replace the \$10,000 in government bonds originally posted for him by the CRC.

Anna K. Flynn came forward to post \$10,000 in cash as a new bail for her sister, Elizabeth Gurney Flynn. Anna Flynn was called to the witness stand and asked where she got the money. She told assistant district attorney John Foley she had borrowed the money. But when she refused to reveal the names of the persons who made her the loans Judge Ryan rejected the bond.

Mrs. Rebecca Mindel then came forward to post a new \$5,000 cash bond for her husband, Jacob Mindel. But when she arrived at the witness stand, she told the judge that "in face of this situation which is now developing" she would withdraw her offer of the new bond.

When the 15 defendants were escorted into the courtroom, Harold I. Cammer, their attorney, told Judge Ryan they wished to make

an inquiry into the circumstances of why they were not released on their original bond on Thursday as ordered by Judge Hand.

Saypol launched into a long dissertation, attempting to explain why he failed to facilitate carrying out of the order of the appeals court judge. He said he did not agree with Judge Hand's decision and that it was his belief that the CRC bail bonds, which had been declared invalid Wednesday by Judge Ryan, were still invalid.

Judge Ryan indicated that he, too, did not agree with the order of the higher court, but he quickly added:

"I am going to obey Judge Hand's order. What he says is the law. If Judge Hand says the bail should be in status quo until these proceedings end, that is the law."

Saypol interjected a plea that he "didn't intend to flout the appeals court," but he had refused for 24 hours to carry out Judge Hand's orders.

Judge Ryan stated for a second time that his original order revoking the bond had been ruled "wrong and erroneous by the appeals court."

"I rule that these bonds are now effective notwithstanding my commitment of the defendants," Judge Ryan said. He then ordered the hearing on Saypol's motion to outlaw the CRC bail fund to continue.

Michael Begun, attorney for his uncle, Isadore Begun, a defendant, sought to call as witnesses 20 representatives of surety and insurance companies which are licensed to write bail in the federal district court.

He said he wished to question these witnesses, who were in the court, to show that none of the bail bond companies would write bonds for persons indicted under the Smith Act or persons referred to as "Communists" in federal or state indictments.

He added that he also wished to show that none of the bonding companies was ever called into court and subjected to judicial questioning such as the one in

(Continued on Page 6)

RIDGWAY SETS NEW OBSTACLES TO TRUCE TALKS

The Koreans repeated their readiness to resume peace talks Friday, but Gen. Ridgway barred this prospect by raising a new set of objections and conditions. Where Ridgway had earlier pretended that the exclusion of American correspondents from Kaesong was the reason for halting the truce talks, he now suddenly insisted that the objection was to the presence of armed Korean and Chinese volunteer soldiers in the Kaesong area.

By KOREAN GEN. NAM IL

The message was announced by Ridgway headquarters as follows: "To Vice-Admiral Joy, U.S. Navy: 'I have received your letter. The following is my answer:

"1. We did not stop your group of delegates from coming to the meeting July 12. Since we had not agreed concerning correspondents who had come along in the vehicles, naturally we could not allow them to come into the area of the meeting. It is without reason that your group of delegates refused to come to the meeting because of this.

"2. Our opinion on the problem of news reporters and representatives of the press is that neither side's news reporters or news representatives can come into the area of the meeting until both sides have agreed.

"3. We propose that the meet-

ing will be continued at 9 a.m. (Pyongyang time) today."

The courier who handed the message to a Ridgway officer between Kaesong and the advance camp to the south told him that since the time suggested for the meeting had passed, "I am in-

DEMANDS MOUNT FOR RETURN TO KOREAN CEASE-FIRE TALKS

A growing number of voices demanded Friday that the U. S. negotiators return to the Korea ceasefire talks, and many bluntly accused the Ridgway command and Washington of seizing on a stupid and phony excuse to stop talking peace.

The New York Times headlined a Korea dispatch "Red Newsmen Not 'In Evidence.'" The story quoted Capt. George Campbell, Navy information officer, as saying that Korean and Chinese correspondents were not "in evidence" at the Kaesong truce meetings. This punctured the excuse that Gen. Ridgway was demanding "equality" for his correspondents.

CBS News broadcast Friday morning the comment by Hal Foust, Chicago Tribune correspondent in Korea, that, even though he was one of the reporters barred from the Korean parley, peace talks should not

be stopped for such an infantile reason.

Arthur Kroch, chief of the Times' Washington bureau, acknowledged that the stated reason was a poor one for halting peace talks because "unless it was established that Communist press representatives had been given such access, a demand that UN newsmen have it cannot be based on the ground of reciprocity."

Thomas J. Hamilton, Times United Nations correspondent, quoted one UN delegate as saying that "if the arrangement was that the make-up of each delegation had to be acceptable to the other, the Communists had a right to ban UN correspondents at this stage of the negotiations."

Hamilton noted a "general belief that it would be most unfortunate to allow the armistice talks to break down on the question

(Continued on Page 6)

ing, including correspondents.

Ridgway's supreme command ignored it. Instead, Ridgway himself addressed a radio message to the Korean and Chinese Volunteer commanders in Korea.

His message said each side must have "complete and equal freedom at all times in the selection of the personnel in its delegation, party to include representatives of the press."

Although the Ridgway message was made public before Nam's they actually were delivered in the opposite order.

Ridgway demanded that a neutral zone be established in an area within five miles of Kaesong, and that a new meeting site inside those bounds be selected. He also demanded that all armed guards and troops be withdrawn from this demilitarized area, and proposed that only persons mutually agreed upon be allowed inside the actual negotiation room.

CORRECTION

Mrs. Lillian Gates was erroneously listed as "secretary of the State Communist Party" in a Friday Daily Worker report on her appearance before the Board of Education.

She is secretary of the legislative committee of the New York State Communist Party.

Last Negro Civil War Vet Dies at 107

DETROIT.—The nation's only living Negro Civil War veteran died Friday in Dearborn Veterans Hospital at the age of 107.

Joseph Clovese, who was born in 1844 on a plantation in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana, entered the hospital Monday.

The citizens of Pontiac, Mich., where Clovese had lived with a niece since 1848, honored him last Jan. 28 at a community party to celebrate his 107th birthday.

Clovese escaped from a plantation to join in the siege of Vicksburg with the Union forces. He became a drummer boy, then served as an infantryman on garrison duty with a Negro regiment. In 1938, he was presented a citation and medal at the 75th anniversary celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg.

After the Civil War he worked on river boats on the Mississippi and helped build the first telegraph line between New Orleans and Biloxi, Miss.

In 1948, he left the South when his niece, Mrs. Valrie Daniel, came to Pontiac to join her husband.

Clovese said before he died, "There wouldn't be any trouble in Korea if folks would do more praying and loving."

People Demand Halt In Attack on Pocketbook

By JOHN F. NORMAN

ARE THE AMERICAN people "laying down on the job" in the battle against the high cost of living? President Truman and his war-economy Congressmen say they are. Philip Murray and William Green, who say they can't understand why the people haven't been flooding Congress with letters demanding passage of the Administration's price-wage control bill.

But they'd better not say it to the New York hack driver, the Bronx gas maintenance man and the Coney Island housewife who, like millions of plain Americans all over the nation, are caught in the tight squeeze of the war economy's price-and-profit pincer.

THE WORKER spoke to scores of working people on the streets of America's biggest city, questioned them closely about prices and their feelings about price control.

They are bitter. Many of them are "confused and suspicious at a 'price control' program that has controlled no prices and pegged their wages in a deep freeze.

But all of them are angry. All of them respond strongly when you talk to them about price rollbacks. And all of them are looking for leadership in a battle for real control over profiteering.

THE BUS DRIVER put it this way, "They finally got a ceasefire in Korea. Why don't they give us a cease-fire here in America too? Why don't they stop blasting away at our pocketbooks?"

The gas maintenance man said: "If a business operated the way we have to operate on our budget, it would be bankrupt in a month. I don't know what they're figuring down in Washington, but I know there's none of those politicians can live on the wages I bring home, the way prices have been since this Korean thing started. Rollback? Sure—but nobody's talking about that."

He meant Truman wasn't, and the labor leaders he has read about in the headlines weren't. But he was talking about it and so are millions of others in the U. S. Some of them, like the Coney Island women in the Housewives Committee Against the High Cost of Living, are doing something about it. You'll hear more about them further along in this series.

What he and many others meant was that none of the persons they look to for leadership are doing anything about it.

OFF THE STREET, in the office of a trade union leader, there was grime and a trace of angry desperation. This man isn't a Communist or even a left-winger but he is an honest official of a militant local union. He said: "John L. Lewis has the right idea. Truman's price-controls are phony. sucked into a smokescreen for nothing but wage-freezes. I say let's get rid of all the controls and we'll battle it out for higher wages to get along."

It sounded good—to him. But downstairs, in the union's hiring hall, a group of rank-and-file workers listened carefully to the proposition—not knowing, of course, that it had been expressed by one of their officials—and gravely shook their heads No.

"How would that help?" said one. "Sure, we need a wage increase. The wage-freeze is no good. But without price controls—real ones, I mean—the wage increase will be gone in six months."

"It's foolish," said another. "It's like giving up half the fight. The price control they have now—it doesn't mean a thing, so nobody's doing much about it. But let the unions come out and throw their weight behind rollbacks—they'll see the people stand up and take notice."

THE WORD was rollback. You had to dig for it, but the response was there. That is what the people are looking for—that, and the leadership to fight for it.

Up to now, that leadership has

Fight for Controls Spurred by Labor

By GEORGE MORRIS

LABOR'S LEADERSHIP, backing the Truman administration, made a last-ditch effort during the week to prevent the passage of a "controls" bill that would be worse than the

law expiring July 31.

That effort is concentrated in the House where it is hoped a better bill than the one already passed in the Senate would break through. The problem then would be to gain some advantage in conferences between Senate and House committees.

The drive, although fronted by the President himself and such of his top aides like Mobilization Boss Charles E. Wilson and "stabilization czar" Eric Johnston, fell far short of gaining the required grass roots support. One obvious reason for the slowness of their drive to draw popular support was the line that "controls" are urgent because Malik's peace move was "insincere" and that the drive for war must be increased not slackened.

A RADIO SPEECH by War Mobilizer Wilson Monday sounded like the complaint of a man in the funeral business because the effectiveness of a new drug cuts down the number of customers for him. In this respect he followed the line of an earlier statement of Emil Rieve, president of the textile union and spokesman of the CIO on economic matters.

Both charged that Malik "timed" his peace proposal a week before war and "stabilization" legislation expired in order to "scuttle" the legislation. Both sought to arouse public support for price controls on the basis of the claim that "Stalin doesn't want it."

This line of tying the need of price control to an effort to keep the war going, only repelled support for the campaign because most people put peace on top of their list.

THE CRUCIAL ISSUE in the Congressional struggle is the retention of some limited price rollback authority that was in the expiring bill.

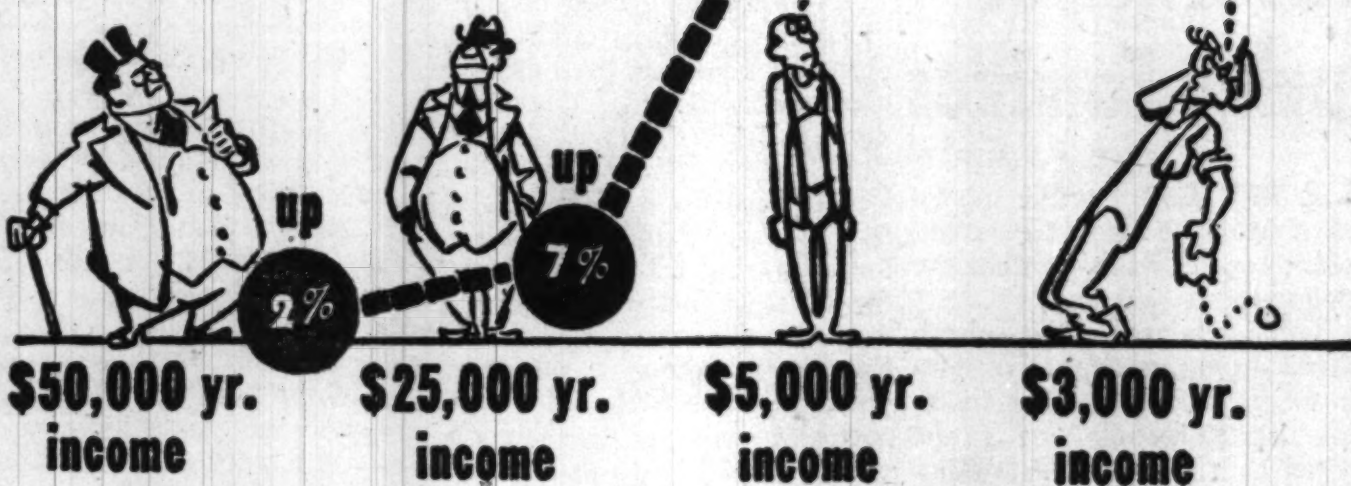
Progressive forces in the labor movement centered their pressure on Congressmen for both peace and EFFECTIVE price controls and an end of the wage freeze.

While prices kept climbing, the possible approval of already negotiated "above-ceiling" wage raises did not appear in sight for at least another month. This was made clear in a letter of Stabilizer Johnston to Wage Stabilization Board chairman George W. Taylor informing him that a new formula, raising the ceiling from 10 percent to the rumored 13 or 15 percent will not be able to take effect until some time after Aug. 1.

A NEW SQUEEZE was being prepared by Congress in a tax bill which provides for a 12½ percent hike in envelope deductions. Russ Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, told a hearing of the Senate Finance Committee that the average worker, earning \$65 a week all year around with a wife and two children, must now part from his \$3,300 earnings with \$120 in the federal income tax; \$50 in social security; \$130 in federal sales taxes and \$420 in various state and local taxes, a total of \$720. This, he said, compared with \$3,700 "necessary minimum" that the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates for a family of four, excluding the federal tax. He said the new tax would still further eat into the already inadequate food budget of the worker's family.

INCREASES IN FEDERAL INCOME TAXES...1941 to 1951

The LESS you make
...the MORE you pay!



... and the tax bill now on the way in Congress will raise taxes even higher.

—UE News, weekly journal of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

MAP MILLION PEACE MESSAGES TO TRUMAN

CHICAGO CONGRESS ALSO PLANS FOR 100,000 MEETINGS

A WIRE, the first in a planned campaign of one million such messages, was sent President Truman Tuesday urging the speediest possible successful conclusion of cease-fire talks in Korea. The message was sent by two leaders of the American Peace Crusade.

The wire also urged that the negotiations for a cease-fire lead to a discussion among all major powers for a Far East settlement and open-door talks to settle all international problems.

Thomas Richardson and the Rev. Willard Uphaus, co-directors of the Crusade, were the signers of the message.

They pointed to the contradiction between the cease-fire talks and orders for a new offensive and urged the President to order the cessation of all attacks.

LEADERS of the crusade from 30 states remained in Chicago after the conclusion of the recent historic peace congress and planned the campaign for these one million messages to Mr. Truman.

This conference also decided that 100,000 peace meetings and peace talks be held throughout the nation within the next period and that delegations be sent to be provided by groups of valiant women—the housewives who have to carry the brunt of the fight to put food on the table.

In Olean, N. Y., this week, a single housewife strode the main street with an angry picket sign. The whole town cheered her call for rollbacks.

In Newark, N. J., a group of women called "We, the Consumers" demanded rollbacks—and the City Commission had to give them a respectful hearing.

In Coney Island the women



REV. WILLARD UPHAUS

UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie, members of the UN Security Council and President Truman.

A prayer for peace is now being composed by Crusade members and will shortly be sent to all churches.

MARCEL SCHERER, coordinator of the Labor Conference for

have formed a Housewives Committee Against the High Cost of Living. This week they put up tables in the streets and drew a warm response for rollback petitions.

They are the leaders—but they are the first to tell you they aren't enough.

In Monday's Daily Worker we'll tell you more about the Coney Island women, what they are doing to try to save their families from bankruptcy, and why they need the help of America's great labor movement in the fight for government-enforced lower prices.

Peace, announced early this week that a continuations committee was being set up to include the more than 100 groups represented at the Chicago congress.

Included in the committee are representatives from such labor organizations as the American Federation of Musicians, AFL Linoleum Local 596, International Woodworkers Association, Hod Carriers and Construction Workers, Local 11, CIO Utility Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Furriers Union, International Association of Machinists and the United Electrical Workers.

Also included are representatives from the United Electrical Workers, AFL Teamsters, Wood Workers of Argonne, Wis., Los Angeles Federation of Teachers and AFL Carpenters, Minneapolis.

SCHERER PRAISED Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union for making an "outstanding speech on foreign policy" at the Chicago congress.

Among the other nationally known trade union leaders who took a prominent part in the proceedings were Ernest DeMaio, UE leader; Michael Wood, president of the District Council, AFL International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; Rose Russel, legislative representative of the Teachers Union; William Hood, recording secretary of UAW Ford Local 600; Abe Feinglass of the Chicago Furriers Union; Matias Lagunilla of the Seattle Salmon Workers Union; Asuki Arakaki, United Sugar Workers of Hawaii; Maurice Travis of Mine, Mill and Smelter, and Leon Beverly, president of Armour Local 347, CIO Packing-house Workers.

NAACP Parley Bows To Truman War Program

By ABNER W. BERRY

A STUDY of the speeches and resolutions of the NAACP 42nd Annual Convention held recently in Atlanta, Ga., reveals that the State Department program of empire all but smothered the Negro people's militant anti-jimcrow protest.

The main resolution correctly points out that during the past 31 years the Negro people have moved from the defensive to the offensive in the fight for equality. But the same resolution, after recognizing the militant mood of the people, channels this "offensive" into "legal action . . . legislative measures . . . (and an) appeal to enlightened public opinion." That is not bad, in itself, but the Association leaders proceeded immediately to give themselves (and the membership) a self-imposed loyalty oath.

"The cardinal principle of the NAACP," the resolution on Communism reads, "is to support and strengthen American democracy by winning completely equal rights for all people, regardless of race." But those Communists and "those who follow the Communist line," it continues, "support whatever happens to be at the moment the foreign policy of Russia, a totalitarian dictatorship. . . ." This was written as seven Communists, one of them Benjamin J. Davis, former Harlem Councilman, were being imprisoned because of their political thoughts, including the one that Negroes should be free and equal.

THE ATMOSPHERE for this resolution was set by both Walter White and Roy Wilkins, NAACP secretary and administrator, respectively. White, who spoke on Sunday, July 1, declared: "The most valuable allies Josef (sic) Stalin possesses in the United States today are not the eleven Communists about to enter prison—one of them a Harvard Law School graduate, a Negro born right here in Atlanta, who turned to Communism when a white judge in this very city called him a n—r."

Herman Talmadge and Eugene Cox, White said, are worth more to "world-wide Communism in creating distrust of the United States than all the sorry breed of domestic Communists which infest America." And from this exhibition of political illiteracy worthy of a Hearst editorialist, White "suggests" that the Smith Act be used to prosecute the Governors of Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina for their conspiracy to overthrow democracy and perpetuate jimcrow.

THE CONVENTION condemned the jimcrow courts-martial in Korea and voiced the people's demand that segregation be outlawed in the armed services. Then it "commended" the armed services for such advancement in integration that have been made, "applauded" the Air Force and Navy for their integration policy and "condemned" the Army for slowness. The resolution noted that only five states—Minnesota, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and California—have a non-jimcrow National Guard and called on the National Guard Bureau to bring the others into line.

"We support the United Nations military action" in Korea, the resolution stated, as "collective security against aggression" and the "best way to peace." NAACP branches were warned against groups fighting for peace with slogans like "Bring back our boys from Korea."

ON ONE ISSUE of peace, though, there had to be a stand—the indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as an unregistered foreign agent. The resolution termed Dr.



ROY WILKINS

DuBois "one of the illustrious founders of the NAACP," and warned that "this action against one of the great champions of civil rights lend color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality."

Congress was asked to implement Point Four, the Truman Administration's weapon for replacing the older imperialists in Africa and Asia. Nelson Rockefeller and the International Development Advisory Board of the Technical Corporation Administration were praised for their "statesmanlike program" based on Point Four. The resolution asked that the government control private investments in backward areas "to prevent imperialist exploitation of the peoples and their resources for private profit."

THIS CALL for imperialist investment without imperialist profit, went along with the demand that Congress "bring about equality of sacrifice by all citizens in this emergency." To a Congress and an Administration dominated by those who profit most from war, the resolution asked that profiteers be imprisoned and fined.

Having gone all the way with the war program led by the racist international with headquarters in New York and Washington, the NAACP leaders were "appalled by the implicit approval of racist policy of the Malan Government in the Union of South Africa by the recent loan granted it by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development."

THE RESOLUTION called for support to the AFL and CIO but warned its members against associating with alleged "Communist-controlled unions" as contrary to the anti-Communist resolution passed last year. At the same time the resolution called for a fight against jimcrow in industry and unions.

The convention set early in 1952



WALTER WHITE

as the date for a civil rights mobilization in Chicago to pressure the Republican and Democrat conventions on civil rights planks. There was a pledge to campaign to defeat all Senators and Congressmen who opposed FEPC and other civil rights legislation.

There was also a decision to issue a New Emancipation Proclamation, announcing the determination of the Negro people to fight for complete equality.

MORE THAN 700 delegates attended the convention—the majority of them from the South. They represented a cross-section of the Negro people, but the leadership remained in the hands of the middle class professionals. The resolutions reflected the position of these leaders caught between the upsurge of the Negro people and the demands of the Truman Administration. There was an all-out demand voiced in the resolutions for an end of jimcrow—now. But this was balanced by the hedging of that demand within the limitations imposed by anti-Communist and war hysteria in which the leaders find themselves caught up.

So the resolutions gave something to everybody. The rub is that the Truman Administration has state power to get what it wants and had written into the resolution. It is certain that by supporting that power, or buying immunity from it, the Negro people will lessen their chances of realizing their demands.

Here is a job cut out for the working class. The united fight for Negro equality, to be successful has got to ring in the shops and mines and union halls. It is from there and not from Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D. C., that the Negro people's leaders must get their inspiration. The NAACP resolutions show that it's high time for it. The people have got to break through the warmakers' red-baiting fog.

Uphold Firing of 9 TV Employees

WASHINGTON, July 11 (FP).—The NLRB has approved the firing of nine technicians because they distributed handbills attacking the quality of their employer's television broadcasts. The incidents occurred during a dispute between Local 1229, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and station WBT at Charlotte, N. C. After negotiations had broken down members of the union picketed the station and distributed the handbills.

With Abe Murdock dissenting, the board upheld the firing. It ruled further, however, that by reporting the technicians as "unsatisfactory" to the Federal Communications Commission, the company had violated the law.

The Worker

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Labor Versus The Profiteers

A TREMENDOUS PEOPLE'S FIGHT is looming over prices, taxes, wages, and the American standard of living.

The American family is getting a terrific rooking in the armaments economy the government insists on foisting on America. And they are not going to stand for it.

It is no secret any more that this private enterprise system is putting its bets more and more on armaments as the big prop of industry.

"It is unthinkable," writes the business editor of the New York World-Telegram, "that we can assume any imminent return to a peacetime economy." (July 9.)

From Washington comes the duly repeated roar against any "relaxation" in the piling up of instruments of death.

And no wonder. The minority clique which owns the nation's major industries is terrified at having to face the necessity of selling useful consumer goods to a people whose savings are drying up, whose wages are slashed by profiteering prices, and who can never buy back what they make under the present system of private ownership.

Here is the latest fact of the lunatic "free enterprise system"—Consumer goods inventories piling up unsold in the warehouses have reached an all-time high of approximately 70 billion dollars. The factories are turning out consumer goods much faster than the people can buy them.

But these piled-up consumer goods are not bringing prices down. The trusts are hoarding goods in anticipation of "new Korea." They confidently expect that the Washington politicians will provide them—in Germany, or Yugoslavia, or Iran, etc.

The profiteers now robbing the American family are all shouting that it is "the fault of the Soviet Union." One mob shouts that the Soviet Union is trying to bankrupt us by forcing us to pile up guns; the other mob shouts that the Soviet Union is trying to ruin us by forcing us to reduce the making of guns through its peace policy.

But they are all united—the Truman forces and the raging reactionaries in the GOP-Dixiecrat lineup—that there must not be any relief in prices or taxes, or wage increases for American labor.

Trading Corpses For Jobs

While the Reuther-type of labor leader clearly stakes labor's future on the "inevitable war," John L. Lewis put his finger on the hidden sore spot in the whole armaments economics. Taking up the government's theory that the nation will be fully armed "for defense" in 1953, Lewis sarcastically asked, what will you do in 1953 if the Russians show they don't want to have a war? "You will be all dressed up with no place to go," he said. This question is all the keener since the truth which is now self-evident. Since Big Business refuses to use industry for the national welfare, its followers pretend that only armaments brings jobs. This is the dynamo behind the government's pro-war policies.

Does this mean that America must now trade blood and corpses for jobs? Does it mean that there is no hope for Labor except in a rush for atomic slaughter?

No. It does not mean that one bit!

How To Protect Jobs

To the evil men who want to betray Labor with the theory that only a war economy can protect jobs, we say that this is a trap for labor. In the first place, it means that workers must sacrifice their sons to the Big Brass in order to get work. In the second place, it means that a certain kind of labor leader pushes for a world war, with all its horror, in the end as the sole way of continuing these jobs. In the third place, a war economy destroys the jobs of workers in consumer industries.

While it is true that the private profit system cannot guarantee full employment ever, the labor movement can compel the government to launch a huge peacetime job program through public works. These huge billions now going for death should go for schools, housing, medical care, shorter work week, etc.

For A Peacetime Economy

Lewis summoned the trade unions to return to the labor movement's struggle for higher wages. He is right. The "equity of sacrifice" hokey is an insult to the American people who see the war profiteers sucking the blood of the nation. At the same time, it is true also that if American labor would exert its tremendous power on Congressmen and Senators, it could force price rollbacks, etc.

The plea of the AFL, and CIO leadership for grass-roots pressure on Congress should be heeded by every trade unionist and his family and neighbors.

Congress, and the White House as well, should hear from all over the country demands for a program like this:

1. Higher wages without speedup.
2. Roll back prices to the pre-Korea levels.
3. Reduce all taxes on wage-earners; increase taxes on corporations.

4. Strict controls on prices and rents; no wage controls. Along with this should go a tremendous people's demand for an end to the fake "emergency," a return to peacetime economics, with the huge war billions used to build new homes, roads, slum clearance, schools, etc. This is the real fight on the home front today.

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500,000 in Rome
Sign Peace Plea

By GINO BARDI

ROME, July 15 (Telepress).—The Rome Peace Committee has announced that 500,000 signatures for a Five-Power Peace Pact have been collected so far in the city. Meanwhile resolutions calling for a Peace Pact among the five great powers have been approved by the City Councils of Taranto and Pescara and by the Provincial Councils of Arezzo and Pistoia. This follows the unanimous approval of a similar resolution by the City Council of Rome several days before.

The fact that American military forces are taking over the port of Leghorn and that the Atlantic Pact Southern headquarters has been established in Naples has raised alarm and indignation in all Italian port cities.

"The Peace Committee of the port of Genoa has invited the peace committees of all Italian port cities to participate in a conference July 28 and 29.



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Free '15'

(Continued from Page 2)
progress in Judge Ryan's court
when one or more persons under
bail forfeit their bonds.

Judge Ryan ruled that such
proof would be "irrelevant" and
refused to permit the lawyer to
question the witnesses.

Judge Ryan pressed the defense
attorneys to speed up the case, at
first suggesting he would go on with
the hearing holding night sessions
and continuing through Saturday.

Attorney Begun told the court
that due to the fact that Saypol
had given him the runaround all
day Thursday while avoiding carry-
ing out Judge Hand's decision,
he did not have sufficient time to
prepare to continue the defense
adequately. He requested a recess
until Monday morning.

Both Judge Ryan and Saypol
vigorously opposed a weekend re-
cess. Saypol said he would favor
a recess only if defense attorneys
stipulated on the record that Judge
Hand's decision was wrong.

"If I were to stipulate to viti-
ate Judge Learned Hand's order
I would take down my shingle and
give it to Mr. Saypol," Begun told
the court. "No one suggests that
Mr. Saypol be held in contempt,
but if the position were different
and we were on the other side I
do not doubt that Mr. Saypol

Judge Ryan cut off the discus-
sion at this point and granted the
defense motion to recess the hear-
ing until Monday.

Set free temporarily on the
original CRC bonds were Eliza-
beth Gurley Flynn, Betty Gannett,
Claudia Jones, Alexander Bittel-
man, Jacob Mindel, S. W. Gerson,
Al Lannon, William Weinstone,
Louis Weinstock, Pettis Perry, Ar-
nold Johnson, Alexander Trachten-
berg, Isidore Begun, V. J. Jerome
and George Blake Charney.

Charney, who was freed on a
new bond; Marion Bachrach,
whose original \$10,000 bond was
posted by her mother, and Israel
Amter, who was given until Aug. 1
to post a new bond of \$500, are
not required to be present in court
at the hearing Monday.

Demands

(Continued from Page 2)
of the presence of correspondents
in the area, which most delegates
regard as a secondary matter."

The Post asserted that "nothing
in the original agreements for con-
duct of the meetings, stipulated"
the presence of reporters. The
Post also doubts that "the exclu-
sion of correspondents was a cal-
culated provocation designed to
break up the talks."

T. O. Thackrey charged in the
Daily Compass that the "disrup-
tion of the armistice talks in Korea
on the excuse that our honor de-
mands immediate admission of re-
porters to the peace conference is
as phony as a 40-cent bill, but a
great deal more dangerous." He
noted that "UN negotiators are
no more willing to permit report-
ers inside the conference room"
than the Koreans, and charged the
rupture of talks was instigated by
"anti-peace" forces.

Soviet

(Continued from Page 2)

American rulers to withdraw their
troops from Japan after the con-
clusion of a peace treaty is under-
standable, and is confirmed by re-
peated official declarations of
American spokesmen, particularly
John Foster Dulles."

Article six of chapter three of
the proposed treaty would give
Washington the right to station
U. S. troops in Japan.

Trud said that almost all of
Japanese industry has already been
seized by U. S. groups and that it
has been put on a war basis.

The Dulles draft would give
"most favored nation" treatment to
U. S. business interests.

Trud also said that Washington
is planning creation of a Pacific
bloc, with Japan as its core.

A draft for such a pact, similar
to the Atlantic war pact for Eu-
rope, has already been agreed to
by the U. S., Australia and New
Zealand.

BILLION FOR NEW BOMBERS
OKAYED BY HOUSE GROUP

WASHINGTON. — The House
Armed Services Committee Friday
approved Air Force plans to spend
\$1,071,638,000 on new construc-
tion.

The action coincided with an
announcement that the United
States has obtained special rights at
the big Dhahran air field in Saudi

Arabia for the next five years. It
will be the closest American air
installation to the oil-producing
areas of the Soviet Union.

The United States completed
arrangements with France Thurs-
day for U. S. bombers to use seven
air bases in French Morocco.

OIL TRUSTS BOOST PROFITS
WITH CUT IN WORKING FORCE

(Federated Press)

DENVER, Col.

THE OIL COMPANIES are
making more profits with fewer
workers, the Oil Worker reported
July 9.

"Ever since 1939, profits have
been climbing while the number
of workers has stood still or de-
clined," said the paper, which is
the official publication of the Oil
Workers International Union
(CIO).

An analysis of 23 leading com-
panies by the union's research staff
showed that while their 1950 pro-
fits were up 23 percent over 1949,
they had 12,500 fewer employees
in 1950 than in 1949.

"This means a 2½ percent de-
crease in the working force, yet
that reduced number of workers
produced 23 percent more profits
for the companies," the paper said.
"Crude production was up 4 per-
cent in 1950 over 1949. Refinery
runs were up 8 percent."

"These figures simply mean that
each employee is producing more
for his company and should re-
ceive more pay. These 23 com-
panies made a net profit after taxes

of \$1.83½ per man hour of labor
employed in 1949. In 1950, these
companies made a net profit after
taxes of \$2.07 per man hour of
labor employed.

"These figures are slightly above
the average pay of oil workers for
those same years. So it can be
safely said that each year each
employee's labor resulted in slight-
ly more net profit to the company
than it did in wages for himself."

what's on
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niversary defense of Republic against
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tion free. Free will contribution.

10 Families

(Continued from Page 1)
wanted Wade's five-room apartment at 321 Halsey St. for immediate occupancy for himself.

"I've applied for a project apartment since 1947," Wade said. "They tell me I have to wait. I'm not a veteran, they say. But I have a family and I need an apartment. I'm staying until I get one."

Nine other families, eight from the Bronx and one from Queens, are sticking it out with the Wade family. John Elmore, Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio and Mrs. L. Friedman, of the Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens Tenant and Welfare Councils, respectively, are representing the sit-in families.

NINE ON RELIEF

Except for Wade, all are on relief. The Bronx homeless demonstrators, with children ranging from a baby to 15-year-olds, are trapped in one-room furnished "homes" renting from \$12 to \$17.50 a week.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith has five children and is staying with her mother and 11 other children in four rooms at 755 Jennings St., the Bronx.

Mrs. Abraham Velez has seven children from one to 12, and for the past six months "lived" in the Municipal Shelter, where she lost 25 pounds. In desperation, her husband, who is unemployed, brought the family together in one room at 8-10 W. 101 St.

Mrs. Vincent Rondon has a one-room, \$12-a-week apartment at 811 Kelly St., the Bronx. Her six children sleep three in a bed. Pedro Valazquez, a veteran, pays \$17.50 a week for one room "housing" his family of six at 983 Aldus St., the Bronx.

Mrs. Jessie Crittle and her seven children pay \$43.50 every two weeks for one room at 1018 Washington Ave., Bronx. She was evicted in January and lived in the Municipal Lodging House until last week. In April the CHA promised her a project "within two weeks."

"It's been a long time since those two weeks," she said bitterly.

Mrs. Eugene Gray, whose husband, William, is a porter at the

Park Crescent Hotel, where he earns \$32.17 a week, has five children. Four years ago she applied for a low-cost apartment. Her one room at 525-A Quincy St., Brooklyn, holds one bed and one couch. "The kitchen is used by other families," she said, "and I can't even warm the milk for my baby."

Mrs. Ethel Winfrey lives in two furnished rooms at 3226 101 St., Corona, located for her by the Welfare Department. The rent is \$75 a month, but the relief officials won't pay it.

Her five children sat on the hard bench quietly. "They have a home they can't live in," Mrs. Winfrey said. "We're not going back to a lodging house."

Mexico: Industrialist Hits U. S. Jailings

By A. B. MAGILL

MEXICO CITY, Mexico. — A leading industrialist has joined the group of prominent citizens who have protested the persecutions of the leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S. under the police-state Smith Act. Jose R. Colin, former president of the National Chamber of the Manufacturing Industry and writer on social and economic questions, told this correspondent:

"Neither decrees nor police measures have been able to suppress currents of thought. On the contrary, it seems that suppression is converted into a stimulus."

Colin, who is vice-president of the Constitutionalist Party, an opposition group organized last year chiefly by surviving deputies to the historic convention that wrote the Mexican Constitution in 1917, declared: "The conflict of material interests is being masked as a conflict of ideological positions. The capitalist world is refusing to discuss in the ideological field and to confront conflicting ideas. This will cause its destruction. Misery, the exploitation of man by man and the penetration of imperialist capitalism throughout the world continue to create the very ideas and movements that the imperialists seek to suppress through such actions as those in the case of the U.S. Communist leaders."

In Loving Memory

of
SYLVIA ROSNER

Dear Mother and Wife

Died June 20th, 1951 at 32 years of age
With heartfelt thanks to the many friends who were
with us in those days of sorrow

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Cicero

(Continued from Page 1)

thrown at the building, with the crowd letting out a cheer every time a rock went crashing through a window.

The assembling of people from the town and surrounding towns was repeated the following evening. However, this time the mobsters broke through the weak police lines, entered the Clark apartment, destroyed everything they could lay their hands on and dumped the furniture out of the window.

As police and Fire Department officials watched, the racists carefully piled up the furniture in an adjacent lot, and touched off a bonfire.

Labor and civic leaders, as well as many decent-minded Cicero citizens, meanwhile, had launched a campaign of demands on Gov. A. E. Stevenson and President Truman for troops.

In a form-letter reply, Stevenson declared that there was no evidence that town authorities could not handle the situation. However, last night a few militia units arrived.

GUARDSMEN INJURED

In a series of clashes with the gangsters, the Guardsmen, carrying bayoneted rifles, found themselves unable to stop the orgy of racist violence. Several of the Guardsmen were sent to the hospital, injured by flying rocks.

The mobsters turned over automobiles, breaking through the militia lines in spite of tear gas grenades.

The Clark family has not yet lived in the apartment, but the mob attacks have mounted steadily. Many in the crowd stated openly that they would not rest until the entire building had been destroyed by bombs and fire.

Clark, 29 years old, is employed by the Chicago Transit Authority as a bus driver. In a dramatic radio speech last night, he told of the plight of the Negro people, subjected to high rents and overcrowding in the ghetto of Chicago and denied the right to live elsewhere.

The fight against Jim Crow has to be made, Clark declared, "and I guess Cicero is just about as good a place as any to begin."

Korean Youth Prepare for Berlin Festival

BERLIN, Friday (Telepress). — Preparations for the Third World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace to be held here next month continue enthusiastically.

Youth and students of the People's Republic of Korea are preparing for the festival. A choir and an orchestra of 120 young people and a dance group of 32 will present a special program. These Korean delegation will consist of a total of 282 members.

In Great Britain the first stretch of a relay is to get under way from the top of Ben Lomond in Scotland, where a commemorative plaque embedded in a concrete block in the mountainside will be unveiled. Further branches of the relay will come from Lancashire and Wales. They will pass through a score of big industrial cities before reaching London for a giant rally and handing over of the baton to French youth.

The relay in France will cover 4,000 miles reaching Paris on July 15 when the 500,000-strong place.

Indians Hit U.S. Blockade of China

BOMBAY, Friday (Telepress). — The one-day Peace Conference at Nalagarh, Pepsu, urged the people and the government of India to prevent the U. S. from blocking China and depriving India of food grains from China. The conference demanded a Five-power peace pact.

Guatemala

(Continued from Page 3)

missed by Arbenz from his post as orphanage director at the insistence of the rioters, and Fernando Vallo, general manager of the progressive newspaper Octubre, were severely beaten by hoodlums.

Arbenz who declared the state of siege this morning declared that "internal peace" was endangered by "political agitators disguised as anti-Communists," but assured the population that his government, which took office in March, had "complete control" of the situation.

He blamed Gen. Idigoras Fuentes, an old-time reactionary who unsuccessfully sought power during the last election, as being responsible for the riots.

The organized hoodlums attacked headquarters of the Communist Party and the Marxist Workers School and wrecking government cars. They also attacked the police who was forced to open fire.

Arbenz has aroused the enmity of Wall Street because of his program calling for land reforms, civil rights, independence of the labor movement and industrialization with foreign investment subject to Guatemalan regulations.

A UN Economic Commission for Latin America report, published March 25, 1950, said the U.S. corporations "account for almost all the direct foreign investments" in Guatemala. They object to pending legislation doing away with past tax exemptions.

The same UN report said that three U.S. corporations and their subsidiaries account for almost all the direct investments. They are the United Fruit Co.; the International Railways of Central America and the American and Foreign Power Co.

Reaction is also angered by the growing peace movement in Guatemala. The Arbenz government has refused to send troops to Korea and its foreign minister, Manuel Garich, has signed a petition

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Two Surveys Show Rise Of Poverty in the U. S.

By JOHN B. STONE

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.

THE PROCESSES of U.S. culture still come up with amazingly frank exposures of some pet U.S. myths. For instance, this week in the capital two widely separated events challenged two carefully propagandized untruths about U.S. working men and women and U. S. low and middle income families.

The explosive catalysts were Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, economist of Stanford University and the Public Affairs Institute, and Russ Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The myths that they exploded were these: (1) that the poor and middle income persons who make up the vast majority of the U. S. population are rolling in comparative luxury, and (2) that it is their income which constitutes the real inflationary threat to the U. S. economy and therefore it should be taxed to pay for the cold war and mobilization while corporations go blarney on raking in the biggest profits in history.

THESE MYTHS have been nurtured carefully by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. This is to be expected, since their greatest excuse for existence is to perpetuate the high rate of profits. But the myths have also been perpetuated by President Truman, his secretary of the treasury, John Snyder, and his Council of Economic Advisors.

That's why it may be hoped that two carefully documented exposures of these myths may by some fortunate chance persuade some people who should know better that they should change their tune and get Congress to tax those who can best afford taxation for a change.

Already the House has passed a tax measure which continues unfair discrimination against the little fellow and even adds to it.

But Chairman Walter George of the Senate Finance Committee has announced that some \$2 billion can be cut from the House-passed bill which increased taxes by \$7.2 billion. Let's hope, in the light of the two exposes, that the Senate sees the light and makes the cut on the lowest ends of the income brackets instead of where the NAM and Chamber of Commerce wants them, at the top.

KREPS is professor of business economics in a university that is



not known for any radical tendencies. His tax study, just published by the Public Affairs Institute, in a devastatingly brief and effective way presents the inescapable fact that if present mobilization taxation policies are continued, the U. S. productivity and military might be weakened.

The institute is backed by a number of labor and liberal organizations which are strong supporters of Truman. Perhaps Truman's economic advisers can be persuaded to lay off the nonsense about the mass of the people getting most of the income and get down to thinking about curbing profits.

Nixon, in testimony before the Finance Committee, arrayed facts and figures, many of them from government sources, in such a way that the Senators listened atten-

tively. Here are some of the items he used in his myth-busting:

A Treasury Department study published in 1947, but unpublished, adjured for April, 1951, prices show a single person must earn \$1,700 a year to live on a minimum standard of decency, a married couple with four children needs \$4,700. But in 1948, 54 percent of U. S. families earned less than \$3,000.

THREE-FIFTHS of U. S. families get only 32 percent of U. S. personal income. The other two-fifths get all the rest and it is there the taxes should be levied.

And what about "standards of living?" The lower 60 percent of American families account for only 40 percent of all expenditures.

Nixon takes as a representative case a manufacturing worker with a wife and two children. If he works 52 weeks he makes \$3,300 a year. The minimum living standard required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget calls for \$3,350 a year and does not provide for payment of income taxes, which already cost him \$120.

That budget allows him one overcoat every 6½ years, one topcoat in 10 years, five shirts and two pairs of shoes a year. His wife could have one cotton street dress a year; her wool one must last five years. Each of the family could go to 19 movies a year; have one newspaper a day. It is from this luxurious standard of living that the economic advisers would squeeze the cost of the cold war.

Says Nixon: "The least you can do in such a situation is relieve that family of paying \$120 in federal income taxes."

Packard to Lay Off 5,000 on July 23

DETROIT.—The Packard Motor Car Co. said Friday it would halt auto production for two weeks, starting July 23, because of "critical material shortages."

The company said about 5,000 of its 8,500 employees will be laid off.

NOT COVERED BY LAW

Only 27 states have workmen's compensation laws which cover occupational diseases.

BURMA OFFICIAL ADMITS COMMUNISTS AHEAD IN VOTE

A leading representative of the Burma government had to admit here Thursday that the Communists and their sympathizers in Burma have a "slight majority" in the first of three elections leading to the creation of a new Parliament.

U Kyaw Min, formerly an official of Britain's colonial regime and now a member of Parliament, told a press conference that the government's authority was concentrated mainly in the urban areas and did not extend to over one quarter of the country's territory.

He said "unsettled" conditions made it necessary to hold the elections in three stages, with the last

two scheduled for August and October.

U Kyaw Min, who owns and publishes Burma's largest English-language newspaper, The Nation, said the government's position was being weakened by the Communists, minority groups like the Karens and a military faction.

The Karens constitute about 2,000,000 of Burma's total population of 15,000,000. They are a national minority in the Irrawaddy delta but are the majority in certain mountain areas along the Thai border.

Oppressed by the British as well as the Burmese ruling class, they have long demanded the right of self-determination and the creation of a national state.

Pittsburgh DA Fails to Show 'Sedition'

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH.—Gilbert Helwig, assistant prosecutor in the "sedition" trial, admitted the State was not charging Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen with inciting any act of "force and violence" against the governments of the United States or the State of Pennsylvania.

Helwig added the State felt that the sale of Marxist literature was perfectly legal in Allegheny County unless the seller had a "seditious intent."

The defense had pointed out that the district attorney permits Kaufman's Department Store to sell the Communist Manifesto without interference. But the State tries to send Communists to jail for 20 years because they sold the Communist Manifesto in their bookstore 200 yards away.

Helwig replied that Kaufman's had a different "intent" from the Communist book sellers.

The assistant prosecutor made his admissions in his reply to Defense Counsel John T. McTernan's motion to dismiss the "sedition" indictment and throw out the entire case. The Civil Rights Congress attorney points out that the indictment failed to accuse Onda

and Dolsen and Steve Nelson (who is still under indictment, although he was severed from the case after his automobile accident last May) of any specific act of "sedition."

The "sedition" indictment just charges the defendants vaguely with undescribed utterances and writings intended to bring the Government into "hatred and contempt," and intended to induce other persons to overthrow the Government by "force and violence."

And the stoolpigeons' testimony fails to charge the Communists with inciting any specific act of violence, as Helwig now admits.

New U. S. Division In W. Germany

BONN, July 13.—The Pentagon today poured another armored U. S. division into western Germany, despite popular opposition to having their country serve as a base of aggression, while John J. McCloy, U. S. High Commissioner, called for German units in the Atlantic pact army.

With the arrival of the Second Armored Division, composed of 22 and 23-year-old draftees, U. S. armed strength in Germany totals 150,000 men, four armored divisions in all.

McCloy told a press conference that a plan for the inclusion of German troops in Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's army should come about "as soon as possible."

Hinting at early military action, he said "very soon, we ought to know the composition of our forces because on that depend very important strategic decisions."

Senate to Probe Arms Spending

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney of the Senate Military Spending Subcommittee said today he will conduct an overall examination of the military budget. He said he believed that \$60,000,000,000 budget could be "shaved by billions" without "impairing security."

This statement from a Democratic leader usually identified with the Truman Administration suggested that opposition to the Truman arms program was gaining strength. Senators Walter George (D-Ga.), Harry Byrd (D-Va.) and Robert Taft (R-O) have already come out for a "second look" at military spending.

DIVIDENDS SOAR

Dividends paid to stockholders in 1950 exceeded \$9.4 billion, about twice the average for the wartime years 1942-45.

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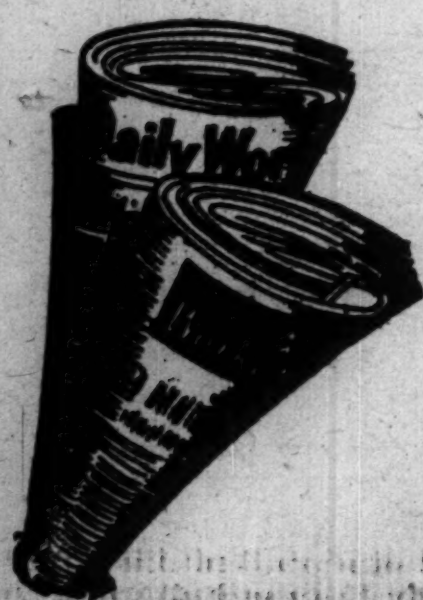
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